



---

# ***Daily Report***

# **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-93-177  
Wednesday  
15 September 1993

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-93-177

### CONTENTS

15 September 1993

**NOTICE TO READERS:** An \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

#### INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

- \* Southern African Countries View Regional Trade *[FINANCIAL MAIL 4 Jun]* ..... 1

#### CENTRAL AFRICA

##### Burundi

- President Signs Decree Providing for Amnesty *[Bujumbura Radio]* ..... 3

##### Chad

- Finance Minister Suspended; Official Comments *[Libreville Radio]* ..... 3
- Grenade Explosion in Movie Theater Injures 65 *[AFP]* ..... 3

#### EAST AFRICA

##### Somalia

- SNA Issues Statement on Hospital Attacks *[Voice of the Great Somali People]* ..... 4

##### Tanzania

- Activist Arrested for 'Intimidation' of President *[KNA]* ..... 4
- Minister Comments on Need To Resolve Zanzibar Situation *[Dar es Salaam Radio]* ..... 4

##### Uganda

- Cooperation Accord Signed With Visiting Indian Minister *[Kampala Radio]* ..... 5
- Museveni Receives Indian Minister *[Kampala Radio]* ..... 5
- Museveni Reports GDP Growth, Negative Inflation Rate *[Kampala Radio]* ..... 5

#### REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

- De Klerk: 'Leave No Stone Unturned' To Get IFP at Talks *[SAPA]* ..... 6
- Negotiating Council Agrees to Interim Executive President *[Johannesburg Radio]* ..... 6
- President, Vice President After 27 Apr 'Not Well Received' *[SAPA]* ..... 6
- Negotiators Agree on Constitutional Court Provisions *[SAPA]* ..... 7
- Row Over Alleged Altering of Draft Legislation Diffused *[Umtata Radio]* ..... 8
- Government Favors Regional Defense Under Central Authority *[Johannesburg Radio]* ..... 8
- Government, ANC Differ Over Cellular Phone Introduction *[Johannesburg Radio]* ..... 8
- ANC Responds to Calls To Reinclude Kangwane in Swaziland *[SAPA]* ..... 8
- Ramaphosa: Low-Intensity Warfare Form of Counterrevolution *[SAPA]* ..... 8
- ANC's Netshitenzhe on Future of Tripartite Alliance *[MAYIBUYE Sep]* ..... 9
- NUMSA's Mayekiso on Alliance *[MAYIBUYE Sep]* ..... 10
- IFP Asks India for Same Financial Support Promised ANC *[SAPA]* ..... 11
- Science Cooperation Agreement Signed With Russia *[Johannesburg TV]* ..... 11
- Minister Estimates Worth of Highly Enriched Uranium *[SAPA]* ..... 11
- Cape Taxi Owners Block City Center To Protest Fuel Prices *[SAPA]* ..... 11
- Birdshot Used To Disperse Protesters *[SAPA]* ..... 12
- IFP Says East Rand Violence May Spread to Soweto *[SAPA]* ..... 12
- South African Press Review for 15 Sep *[BUSINESS DAY 15 Sep, etc]* ..... 12
- \* Pande Project: Proof of Gas Reserves Needed *[ENGINEERING NEWS 2-8 Jul]* ..... 13
- \* SASOL: Beneficiation Drive Progresses *[ENGINEERING WEEK 28 May]* ..... 13
- \* Coal Export Figures Show Overall Increase *[ENGINEERING NEWS 23 Jul]* ..... 14
- \* DENEL's First Year Profits, Exports *[SUNDAY TIMES 6 Jun]* ..... 14
- \* Navy To Use New Saturation Diving Chamber *[ENGINEERING NEWS 23 Jul]* ..... 15
- \* Safair: Repairing Africa's Aircraft *[SUNDAY TIMES 6 Jun]* ..... 15

* Tugela River Bridge To Be Completed Soon [ENGINEERING NEWS 23 Jul]	16
* Clothing Industry: Exports Increase; Jobs Lost [THE ARGUS 15 Jul]	16
* Survey of Manager Brain Drain Conducted [THE ARGUS 19 Jul]	17
* Program To Uplift Nation's Poorest Envisaged [WEEKEND ARGUS 17/18 Jul]	17
* Natal's Phinda Reserve Depends on Local Population [SUNDAY TIMES 25 Jul]	18

## SOUTHERN AFRICA

### Angola

President Dos Santos To Attend Gabon Summit Meeting [Johannesburg Radio]	19
MPLA Official Calls For UN Sanctions Against UNITA [Luanda Radio]	19
Deputy Foreign Minister Proposes Measures Against UNITA [Luanda Radio]	19
Commentary Notes Need for UN To Act Against UNITA [Luanda Radio]	20
Military Situation Reported Unchanged in Cuito, Menongue [Luanda Radio]	20
MPLA Said Killing UNITA Supporters in Ganda, Other Areas [Voz do Galo Negro]	20
* Security Situation in Dondo Described [Lisbon EXPRESSO 14 Aug]	21
* Refugee Situation 'Worse' Than Before Bicesse [Lisbon VISAO 29 Jul]	22

### Mozambique

Dhlakama Calls For Disbandment of Private Armed Groups [Maputo Radio]	23
UN Recommends Government, Renamo Demobilize by May [Maputo Radio]	23
Multiparty Talks Resume 15 Sep; Government Sets Deadline [Maputo Radio]	23
Parties Reject Deadline [Maputo Radio]	23
Government Backs 13 Sep UN Resolution, Approves Decrees [Maputo Radio]	23
Japanese Defense Minister Arrives in Country [Tokyo KYODO]	24
Meets With Chissano [Maputo Radio]	24
UN Approves 35 Troop Confinement Points [MEDIAFAX 14 Sep]	24
Survey: Maputo Residents Favor Chissano for President [Maputo Radio]	24

### Namibia

RSA Finance Minister Signs Agreement on New Dollar [SAPA]	25
---	----

### Swaziland

Country Waits To Acquire KaNgwane After ANC Government [THE STAR 14 Sep]	25
--	----

### Zimbabwe

State To Acquire Land From Veteran Black Nationalist [Maseru Radio]	26
Government Dissolves People's Militia Due to Budget Cuts [SAPA]	26

## WEST AFRICA

### Cote d'Ivoire

Opposition Daily Details 'Incidents' at Liberian Border [LA VOIE 11, 12 Sep]	27
Government Never Has Shown 'Neutrality' [LA VOIE 11, 12 Sep]	27
Taylor Holding Area 'Hostage' [LA VOIE 11, 12 Sep]	28
Media Must Side With 'Innocent' [LA VOIE 11, 12 Sep]	28

### Guinea

Opposition Parties To Present Single Candidate [Libreville Radio]	28
---	----

### Nigeria

SDP Official Urges Abiola To Cooperate With Government [Kaduna Radio]	28
Abacha Reportedly Launches 'Purge' of Armed Forces [AFP]	29
New Defense Staff Chief; Other Postings Announced [Lagos Radio]	29
Recall of ECOMOG Field Commander Said 'Routine' [Lagos Radio]	29
Team Submits Report on Soldiers Killed in Somalia [Lagos Radio]	30
Kaduna Governor, State House Dispute on Petroleum Laws [Kaduna Radio]	30
Katsina Governor Pledges Cooperation With Government [Lagos Radio]	30
Shonekan Meets Lagos Traditional Head; Urges Dialogue [Lagos Radio]	30

**\* Southern African Countries View Regional Trade**

93AF0650A Johannesburg FINANCIAL MAIL in English 4 Jun 93 pp 20-21

[Text] The demise of apartheid and intervention of the IMF in so many sub-Saharan countries have encouraged the first tentative discussions (both unofficial and informal) among bankers of the region. The focus: the creation of a free trade bloc in southern Africa, with S.A. as the fulcrum.

The economies of sub-Saharan Africa have mostly been very badly run in recent decades—including that of S.A., but excluding Botswana. Dictators of varying degree applied collectivist policies and ignored financial disciplines in the face of declining commodity prices.

The outcome has been increasing misery for millions.

Inevitably, this has meant that in desperation—especially after the economic collapse of the U.S.S.R.—and in view of the increasing conditionality (especially on human rights) imposed by donor countries on foreign aid, the IMF has had to be called in.

The disciplines it has imposed in the short term have created increased hardship—which is politically uncomfortable for ageing presidents, who are increasingly being thrown back for their sustenance on the dwindling tax receipts of their depressed economies.

But by effectively limiting the power of African presidential rulers, through insistence on sensible and consistent fiscal and monetary policies, the IMF has brought about more economic harmony within the region than has ever prevailed, even in colonial times. This is a substantive condition for the creation of a trade bloc.

The further south the countries are, the greater has been the deleterious impact of apartheid and the trade and financial sanctions that ultimately constrained economic activity in the entire region. The Southern African Development Conference, created to soften the consequences, has not enjoyed sufficient unity nor resources to be a meaningful antidote to S.A.'s economic dominance—or, indeed, to be able to reduce the widespread and indiscriminate impact of this international despoilation on the subcontinent.

So the dismantling of apartheid is another substantive condition for a regional trade bloc. Indeed, in view of their perception of the sophistication of the S.A. economy, this latter condition has raised substantial expectations among S.A.'s neighbours. They believe a free-trade zone has the potential to draw the greatest economic advantages from the substantial natural and other resources of the region.

But, of course, as Finance Minister Derek Keys observed last week at Somerset West when addressing 26 delegates from 11 countries in this region, the further they are from S.A. the greater is their enthusiasm for free trade. The

delegates had been invited by the FM to participate in a conference and seminars on the development of trade, monetary and fiscal policies in sub-Saharan Africa.

Eleven central banks were represented among the delegates, and of these representatives six were governors. Other delegates came from finance ministries and the commercial banks of the region. The conference was sponsored by the FM, Stanbic, the S.A. Reserve Bank and IDC. Discussions in the seminars were led by four consultants from Britain, under the chairmanship of David Hodgson of HHG Consulting services.

Those delegates near enough to be versed in the political priorities of the new S.A. fear that it will become so preoccupied in the process of reconstruction that, increasingly, the dominant regional economy will become inward looking and thus even more protectionist.

If in the new S.A. jobs are reserved for South Africans, with guest workers from smaller countries specifically excluded from employment, the hardship in the wider region will be profound.

Those from the region who understand both its economic potential and the fragility of its economics fear that the commanding heights of S.A. enterprise will grasp the better trading opportunities to swamp fledgling manufacturing undertakings, such as the brewing of beer, or monopolise the provision of financial services because of the depth of South African educational capital.

**In SA's Shadow—Southern Africa: Contribution Towards Nominal GDP per Country 1990 (market prices) (%)**

South Africa	77.2
Namibia	1.6
Mozambique	1.2
Malawi	1.4
Lesotho	0.4
Botswana	2.3
Angola	6.3
Zimbabwe	4.9
Zambia	2.3
Tanzania	1.9
Swaziland	0.5

Source: Development Bank of SA

They point out that S.A. has control of most of the infrastructure of the region and enjoys a substantial and growing trade balance with the rest of Africa. They would like to see the balance redressed before a greater free trade area is even contemplated. And, having seen the failure of their own trade bloc initiatives, they have some firm ideas of what needs to be done.

The questions of size and sophistication are problems within the existing trade bloc, the Preferential Trade



Area (PTA), which embraces most east African countries. National rivalries; suspicion of the larger among the smaller; the lack of sufficiently educated officials; and the tendency towards job creation by preferment—all have eroded the alloy of beneficial free trade.

So what our northern neighbours would like is the rapid removal of restrictions on outward investment from S.A., to counter S.A.'s substantial regional trade surplus, leading eventually to the abolition of exchange controls in the region and the removal of tariff barriers that impede the free exchange of goods and services.

This would also enable them to have increasing access to S.A.'s developed—and often very sophisticated—money and capital markets and financial services industry. There is a general preference for the PTA, as an existing entity that was laboriously negotiated and painstakingly established, to be used as the vehicle for a free-trade area enlarged to include S.A.

In addition, they perceive S.A. to have the financial mechanisms for the most efficient means of distributing foreign aid flows, and for assessing the advantages of conditionality where it includes purchases specifically from donor countries.

Aid has come to be regarded by many African recipients as having, at best, the ingredients of a debt trap. African central bankers point out that most aid is in fact a form of debt requiring government guarantees, and that its conditionality might cause domestic problems if the utility is not transparent to critics.

S.A.'s institutional channels, which exist by virtue of its size and sophistication, could be used best to ensure that aid enhances the infrastructure of the whole region, where roads, rail and port facilities are badly needed, where supplies of water and electricity are constrained and where telecommunications are primitive.

Whatever South Africans may think of their own education institutions, these are acknowledged by those in the broader region to be far superior to anything our neighbours possess. So they want—on an economic basis—reasonable access to them.

Development is a thorny topic in Africa. It has not always provided the fruits offered and sometimes there have been bitter recriminations. Large clearing banks throughout the Third World are criticised for not gearing their lending towards development projects and small high-risk business. But central bankers from sub-Saharan Africa are cautious about losing the benefits these institutions have for the developed segments of their economies.

Most of their countries have struggled with debt and with the often cavalier lending policies of their commercial banks. While they would like to see all commercial banks in an enlarged free trade area make more of an effort to help small businesses, their preference is for the

development of informal savings schemes into enterprises for development purposes. But intermediation must remain with the commercial banks.

They see a much larger role for the Development Bank of Southern Africa, in an enlarged free trade region rather than the diversion of commercial banking endeavour into the developmental area. They regard the Development Bank as an established institution that has considerable developmental skills and see it as a useful basis for further developmental work.

While there are certainly fears of the dominance of the S.A. economy and its institutions in the broader region, there are African central bankers who have suffered so much from capricious rulers that they would welcome the constraints that S.A.'s relative financial and economic sophistication could bring to their own governments' profligacy.

Too many important economic policy decisions in Africa have been taken out of sight of what might be construed as public censure. Consequently, central banks have had no real ability—though they carry the responsibility—to constrain the consequences of profligate government spending. Their independence is a fiction.

What is an effective constraint on government profligacy is the widest possible public awareness of economic policy. This, bankers from the north believe, will be encouraged and enhanced in a free-trade area that includes S.A. and its developed media.

Interspersed between the apprehensions of the sub-Saharan bankers of S.A. dominance and their enthusiasm for free trade with S.A. is a clear belief that together the IMF and S.A. will bring about a limitation of their own rulers' financial delinquency.

This is tantamount to expectations of a benign form of economic colonialism, which, whatever its economic advantages in the midst of widespread indigence, may still be political anathema to the ruling despots of the region.

But some are very old, some are becoming wiser and some are so dependent on foreign aid they may have no choice.

These are considerations that need to be taken into account in a new S.A. when policies that will affect our neighbours are taken into account. While expectations among our neighbours of material wellbeing through free trade with S.A. probably exceed their apprehensions, they have the resources which, with our assistance, could not only ensure their self-sufficiency but enhance our own economic performance. So a new S.A. government should grasp quickly the African initiative.

The decision of the central bank governors at the *FM* conference to form a committee to commission a survey on monetary, investment and trade issues in the region is an auspicious start. Whether it is able to provide the volition towards freedom of exchange and trade in the region will depend critically not only on the political developments here over the next few weeks, but also on an interim government's unambiguous commitment to free enterprise.

## Burundi

### President Signs Decree Providing for Amnesty

EA1009175093 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale  
du Burundi Radio in English 0430 GMT 10 Sep 93

[Excerpts] Following debates by the Council of Ministers and adoption by the National Assembly, the president of the Republic, Melchior Ndadaye, yesterday signed Decree No. 1/001 of 9 September 1993 providing for amnesty. [passage omitted]

Article 7—A commission has been set up charged with studying complaints that may arise over the interpretation of the decree. The commission has a representative of the deputy prime minister for institutional reforms and development as its chairman. Its members include the state prosecutor or his representative, the chief superintendent of the judicial and tribunal police or his representative, the general inspector of the military police or his representative, the representative of the general administrator for immigration and national documentation, and a representative of the prisons' General Directorate.

The minister of justice is charged with the implementation of the decree, which is effective from the date of its promulgation.

Issued in Bujumbura on 9 September 1993.

[Signed] Melchior Ndadaye, president of the Republic.

## Chad

### Finance Minister Suspended; Official Comments

AB1409155593 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1230  
GMT 14 Sep 93

[Text] In Chad there is an open crisis between Prime Minister Fidel Moungar and President Idris Deby. At the

heart of the problem is the finance minister. Finance Minister Robert Roygam has just been suspended from his job by President Idris Deby. (Lol Mahamat Shuwa), chairman of the Higher Transitional Council, the provisional legislative body, explained this development as he talked to our correspondent Jean-Claude Franck Mendome:

[Begin (Shuwa) recording] There is a misunderstanding between the prime minister and the president of the Republic. The problem concerns the finance minister. The president of the Republic believes that the finance minister is conducting a policy that is different from his. The president wants the minister replaced by another person, who would be chosen by the prime minister. My hope is that these two branches of government would compliment and support each other. They should understand each other in order to avoid unfortunate situations. The country is fragile, and we cannot allow ourselves to be torn apart. I want to take this opportunity to ask the president of the Republic and the transitional prime minister to be very careful. They must demonstrate more understanding. They must know how serious the country's situation is. [end recording]

### Grenade Explosion in Movie Theater Injures 65

AB1309123893 Paris AFP in French 0744 GMT  
13 Sep 93

[Text] Ndjamen, 13 Sep (AFP)—A grenade exploded at a movie theater in Ndjamen yesterday evening injuring 65 people, according to a government communique issued this morning. According to the communique, nine of the wounded who were directly hit by grenade shards have been admitted to hospitals, while the others are either suffering from wounds and bruises resulting from the ensuing stampede or are in a state of shock.

The explosion took place between 1930 and 2000 at the Rio Cinema frequented mainly by youths and inhabitants of slum areas in central Ndjamen. According to the government, the police and the Army have visited the scene and an enquiry has begun.

## Somalia

**SNA Issues Statement on Hospital Attacks**

*EA1409211093 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1700 GMT 14 Sep 93*

[Text] An SNA [Somali National Alliance] press statement gave a detailed explanation of the losses and damages inflicted by the U.S. imperialist forces on Banaadir Hospital and its vicinity. The statement says that at 5:00 a.m. on 13 September, the U.S. imperialist troops, especially the Rangers, deliberately attacked the area of Banaadir Hospital belonging to SNA Headquarters [word indistinct], Medina Hospital and the surrounding area, which distressed the Somali people residing there peacefully. They killed 37 people and injured 45. The report says the bombardment of Banaadir Hospital destroyed the surgery section and many rooms were badly damaged. Seventeen of the injured people were being treated there.

These forces, after leveling these places and while shooting at the people, were loudly calling on the people to get out of their houses and to hold their hands over their heads. The report adds that the SNA, its supporters, and the Somali people are once again condemning these barbaric acts by the United Nations Operation in Somalia [UNOSOM] and the United States [word indistinct] Somali people. The SNA in its statement expressed sorrow and concern over the use of modern military technology and the use of aircraft such as the AC-31, Black Hawk, Cobra helicopters, infantry forces armed with tanks, armored vehicles, automatic [word indistinct] against defenseless civilians. The report also says U.S. President Bill Clinton and Butrus-Ghali's plan for Somalia is crystal clear: It is to colonize Somalia to create a puppet regime bowing to their wishes and to make Somalia an unstable war zone.

But the Somali people will never allow this plan to succeed. The accusations leveled against SNA officials and especially against Chairman Mohamed Farah Aidid, which are far from reality and aimed at either killing or arresting him, are clear violations of the UN charter on human rights and of international law and are grave crimes by those giving such commands and those implementing them.

The report adds that the United States and UNOSOM hide their losses from the American people and the world and have made a habit of blaming the SNA for launching the attacks so as to confuse the world. Finally, the press statement issued by the SNA carried condolences for the those who died or were injured while staying peacefully in their homes and added prayers for God's mercy upon them. Listeners, any further details will be announced to you, God willing, in subsequent bulletins.

## Tanzania

**Activist Arrested for 'Intimidation' of President**

*EA1409161093 Nairobi KNA in English 1150 GMT 14 Sep 93*

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 14 Sep (PANA)—Tanzania Government authorities have arrested a controversial political activist on allegations of intimidation and sedition.

Reverend Christopher Mtikila, leader of the unregistered Democratic Party (DP) was arrested here on Sunday [12 September] and appeared in court on Monday.

Prosecuting police said on 1 September, Mtikila, without legal authority, intimidated Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi through a written document, saying that the Tanzanian leader should resign the presidency and go back to his home island of Zanzibar.

In the document, the controversial clergy-politician accused President Mwinyi of plundering and looting the wealth of mainland Tanzania. "You should immediately resign with your henchmen (Tanzanian cabinet ministers from Zanzibar)," police quoted the document in court. "Mwinyi should be toppled and appear before a court of law due to the way he has exploited Tanganyikans, who he has been oppressing in their own country," the document further stated.

Rev. Mtikila has appeared in court for the third time since Tanzania introduced multipartyism in 1992. Since last year, Mtikila has been accusing the Mwinyi administration of corruption and collusion with Tanzanians of Indian origin to loot the country of its abundant wealth. The political activist has been remanded in custody until ruling on bail would be given by a magistrate here.

**Minister Comments on Need To Resolve Zanzibar Situation**

*EA0909164993 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 0330 GMT 9 Sep 93*

[From the press review]

[Text] UHURU newspaper carries a story on page 5 entitled Political Situation in Zanzibar To Be Corrected, Says Mrema. The paper says Honorable Augustine Mrema, deputy prime minister and minister of the interior, has warned that if determined efforts are not made to correct the situation in Zanzibar, especially the political situation, the forthcoming multiparty elections might not be free and fair. He said that to resolve the political situation, which he described as very bad in Zanzibar, especially in Pemba Island, the police force and the judiciary need to carry out their duties more vigorously.

## Uganda

### Cooperation Accord Signed With Visiting Indian Minister

EA0909134493 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1700 GMT 8 Sep 93

[Excerpt] Uganda and India have reached an agreement on new areas of cooperation. A joint communique issued in Kampala at the end of the two days of talks says the new areas include the development of the horticultural industry, food processing and packaging, development of fresh fish and fish products and leather and leather products industries.

According to the communique, which was signed by the minister for lands, housing and urban development, Mr. Eric Adriko, and the Indian minister of state for commerce, civil supplies, and public distribution, Mr. Kamaluddin Ahmed, the meeting considered the formation of a joint business council and explored possible areas of cooperation and facilitating trade through supplies credit and credit guarantee facilities.

The two sides also explored the possibilities of enhancing training opportunities and support for industrial development efforts. In addition, the meeting considered the establishment of small-scale hydroelectric power stations, especially in view of their role in the protection of the environment.

With regard to the development of edible oil production in Uganda, the meeting agreed that support in terms of technological know-how for the industry in Uganda be considered favorably. The Indian delegation agreed to consider the increase in the allocation of scholarships under the special commonwealth African assistance plan to accommodate the desire of the Uganda side for more training opportunities in trade and industry. [passage omitted]

### Museveni Receives Indian Minister

EA0909154393 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1700 GMT 8 Sep 93

[Excerpt] The visiting [Indian] minister of state for commerce, civil supplies and public distribution, Mr. Kamaluddin Ahmed, has paid a courtesy call on President Yoweri Museveni at State House, Entebbe. The Indian minister, who arrived in Uganda last week, is leading a delegation comprising farmers, pharmacists and agrochemical operators.

President Museveni welcomed the minister and his delegation to Uganda and informed him that Uganda warmly welcomes private Indian entrepreneurs to invest in the country, particularly in the textile industry. He also said that other sectors that are open to private investment include phosphates, leather and horticulture.

The Indian minister said during his discussions with Ugandan officials it was agreed that India and Uganda enter into a number of mutual cooperation protocols,

most especially in the agrobased industries. He also said that Indian entrepreneurs would come to Uganda for joint investment undertakings. The minister observed that investment opportunities in Uganda are immense. [passage omitted]

### Museveni Reports GDP Growth, Negative Inflation Rate

EA1109172093 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 0400 GMT 11 Sep 93

[Excerpts] President Yoweri Museveni has said the phenomenon of poverty in homesteads both in urban and rural settings is caused by failure by the population to utilize fully the physical infrastructure laid down by the government. The president was lecturing yesterday to over 700 senior six-leavers who are currently attending a two-month political education course at Kyankwanzi National School of Political Education in Kiboga District.

Speaking on the topic of the state of Uganda's economy today, Mr. Museveni said that whereas the government has taken the trouble to put in place an enabling atmosphere through the program of road rehabilitation, electricity, urban and rural water and telephones, homesteads are, however, still crying about the shortage of cash. [passage omitted]

President Museveni told the cadre trainees that ever since the National Resistance Movement [NRM] assumed power in 1986, the government has tackled the national economy, which had been shattered, and the result of this action is that physical and social infrastructures have been addressed and further efforts are being made to sustain them.

He said that the government has also put in place an enabling policy framework resulting in the liberalization of marketing and foreign exchange operations. He said that because of the appropriate policy framework instituted by the NRM government, the economy of Uganda is now growing at the rate of 7.1 percent of GDP per annum, and also the rate of inflation has been brought down from 240 percent in 1986 to the present rate of minus 2.3 percent per annum.

Answering a number of questions from the course participants, President Museveni said that the National Resistance Army [NRA] is an arm of the people and its ideology is that we do what the people want it to do. He assured the people of Uganda that the NRA will respect what the population want, adding that there is no way the NRA can go against the people.

President Museveni reaffirmed that the population's choice in the 1994 general elections will be respected and the NRM government will not inhibit anything arising out of the people's choice. He told the cadres that the NRM's task in Uganda is to teach the people to strengthen unity and to make them aware of their real interests and to oppose those who are craving to divide them on selfish grounds. [passage omitted]



**De Klerk: 'Leave No Stone Unturned' To Get IFP at Talks**

*MB1409123793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1153 GMT 14 Sep 93*

[Text] Cape Town Sept 14 SAPA—State President F. W. de Klerk said on Tuesday he was looking forward to meeting Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi later this week as the IFP had to be part of a constitutional solution.

Speaking at his Tuynhuys office, Mr de Klerk said he intended approaching Thursday's talks in a constructive manner.

Stumbling blocks keeping the IFP out of multi-party negotiations could be removed through direct bilateral discussions with the IFP, as well as multi-lateral meetings.

Mr de Klerk said he would leave no stone unturned to secure the IFP's involvement. "I regard it as important that the IFP is part of a solution."

He was speaking shortly after a media conference with the Polish foreign affairs minister, Mr Krzysztof Skubiszewski.

**Negotiating Council Agrees to Interim Executive President**

*MB1409154593 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1500 GMT 14 Sep 93*

[Text] The parties in the Negotiating Council have agreed that South Africa should have an executive president as head of state in the interim phase. Moreover, they will agree that the state president should be indirectly elected by Parliament and that he should vacate his seat in Parliament when elected. The Council has begun discussing the composition of the government and the cabinet which will govern this country for the two to five years after an election.

The question of whether the senate and the National Assembly should both elect the state president was referred back to the technical committee. The question of whether there should be a vice or deputy president elected from the strongest opposition party was referred for bilateral discussion.

**President, Vice President After 27 Apr 'Not Well Received'**

*MB1409173993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1610 GMT 14 Sep 93*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 14 SAPA—The idea that South Africa should have a president and deputy or vice-president when a government of national unity came into being after the April 27 election was not well received at multiparty talks in Kempton Park on Tuesday. Only the African National Congress [ANC] spoke in favour of the

idea, which the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] claimed recently was a "bosberaad [bush summit] deal" between the ANC and the government.

However, negotiators agreed on Tuesday to a request by ANC negotiator Mohammed Valli Moosa not to decide on the matter yet, but to allow for further discussions outside the negotiating chamber.

The idea of a president and a deputy or vice-president concerns the period after the April 27 election when a government of national unity is scheduled to run the country for anything up to five years.

The claim of a deal was made by PAC General Secretary Benny Alexander when the idea was first mooted in a recent constitutional report at democracy talks.

Because of debate on legislation for the period in the run-up to the election, the matter was held over until Tuesday for debate.

Mr Alexander claimed at the time the government and the ANC had struck a deal that ANC President Nelson Mandela would become president and state President F W de Klerk his deputy.

The report by a group of constitutional experts said a deputy or vice-president could come from a party "other than the president's party". "A deputy president/vice-president could alleviate the heavy responsibilities of the president," the report said.

Labour Party negotiator Luwellyn Landers said on Tuesday a president and prime minister, also proposed in the latest constitutional report, were sufficient. He said the prime minister, as the government's principal representative in ordinary parliamentary business, could then "deal with the hurly burly of parliament, and act as a sort of buffer to the president".

The Natal and Transvaal Indian congresses also rejecting the idea of a deputy or vice-president, and said the prime minister should come from the same party as the president.

The PAC's Patricia de Lille said there was no need for a deputy president.

Mr Valli Moosa said the idea was linked to that of an interim government of national unity.

He said it was difficult to address any one matter in isolation, and negotiators had to look at issues as a "package".

The period of a government of national unity was when reconciliation and unity had to be built, Mr Valli Moosa said. "We should not go into finalising this matter now," he added.

Negotiators on Tuesday had no problems in agreeing on three other matters concerning the presidency:

—the president should be an executive head of state;

—the president should be elected indirectly by parliament; and

—on being elected the president shall vacate his seat in Parliament.

However, it was not decided whether the senate, or upper house based on regional representation, would assist the national assembly, or lower house based on national representation, in electing the president.

Colin Eglin of the Democratic Party indicated his party would push for a directly elected president in the final constitution, to be drawn up during the period of the government of national unity.

He agreed with Mr Landers that the president in the first period had to be appointed as soon as possible to avoid uncertainty.

#### **Negotiators Agree on Constitutional Court Provisions**

*MB1409195993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1908  
GMT 14 Sep 93*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 14 SAPA—South Africa will have a strong and independent constitutional court to protect and enforce the interim constitution, multiparty negotiators unanimously agreed on Tuesday.

The proposed constitutional court contains "all the best parts" of existing constitutional courts internationally, a government negotiator said.

Its powers will be excessive, a number of negotiators pointed out.

Despite broad agreement on many issues during the debate on the judiciary in the interim constitution, negotiators agreed to allow further submissions, which means the topic will be "revisited".

The constitutional court, according to the report from the technical committee of specialists, will comprise 11 members—10 people to be appointed as judges, and a president.

They have to be appointed "en bloc" by 75 per cent of the members present at a joint sitting of the National Assembly, or lower house, and the Senate, or upper house.

The technical committee explained the reason for the constitutional court to be appointed by Parliament was because they needed to have the confidence of Parliament.

"You must have that legitimacy," said committee member Prof Marinus Wiechers, of the University of South Africa (Unisa).

The report did not mention a venue for the constitutional court. Most negotiators seemed to think it would be Bloemfontein, as the seat of the present judiciary, but

were surprised when African National Congress negotiator Mohammed Valli Moosa said the ANC [African National Congress] would be tabling a proposal for it to be Soweto.

Other delegates had other ideas, but Mr Valli Moosa ensured the 23-party Negotiating Council the Soweto proposal had not been made in jest. "The constitutional court should have the jurisdiction to protect and enforce the constitution," states the technical committee report.

"This would include the protection of fundamental rights, adjudication of the constitutionality of government actions and the validity of laws, disputes between organs of state, including disputes between different levels of government, and compliance with the constitutional principles in the process of constitution-making."

The constitutional court will have an important and sensitive role to play in the constitution-making process, the report adds.

Existing judges, advocates, attorneys and legal academics may constitute the pool from which the appointments will be made.

In the event of the constitutional court declaring executive or administrative conduct unconstitutional, "it may order the relevant organ of the state to refrain from such conduct, or it may order it...to correct its conduct, in order to conform with the (interim) constitution".

The appointment of other judges could be made on the advice of a judicial service commission, "composed in a balanced way of representatives of the judiciary, the executive, the legislature, and the legal professions", the report further states.

The group of constitutional specialists cautioned, however, that such a commission should be constituted in a way which did not permit any person, party or profession to dominate the selection process.

The proposal is a significant shift from present practice in South Africa where the power to appoint judges vests in the executive.

The judicial service commission, as proposed, will consist of, among others, the chief justice; the president of the constitutional court; the minister of justice; five senators; one professor of law designated by the deans of all the law faculties at South African universities; one practising attorney designated by the South African Association of Law Societies; and one practising advocate designated by the General Council of the Bar of South Africa.

The proposed interim constitution makes provision for a supreme court which will consist of an appellate division and such regional and local divisions as may be prescribed by law.



An accused person or a witness may choose any South African language during proceedings in court, and the record of the proceedings will be kept "either in Afrikaans or in English".

#### **Row Over Alleged Altering of Draft Legislation Diffused**

*MB1509091493 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 15 Sep 93*

[Text] A row at multiparty talks over the alleged altering of draft legislation already agreed to by negotiators has been diffused. Minister of Home Affairs Danie Schutte was first accused by Pan-Africanist Congress negotiating team member Barney Desai of trying to alter draft legislation already agreed to by negotiators. However, the chairman of the planning committee, Pravin Gordhan, informed the Negotiating Council that Schutte had not broken any rules. In fact, he says, the home affairs minister had followed the correct procedure and informed the planning committee. He wanted to change the pieces of draft legislation to keep them uniform.

Gordhan says the planning committee had discussed Schutte's request and decided there was no need to make the changes. Gordhan's explanations over the issue were accepted by the Council without debate. The three pieces of draft legislation in question are the Independent Electoral Commission Bill, the Independent Media Commission Bill, and the Independent Broadcasting Authority Bill.

#### **Government Favors Regional Defense Under Central Authority**

*MB1509065393 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 15 Sep 93*

[Text] The minister of defense, Mr. Kobie Coetsee, has said that the government is in favor of regional defense forces under a central authority. Speaking during the debate on the Defense Amendment Bill in Parliament, Mr. Coetsee spoke out against autonomous regional forces which could become embroiled in conflict, as they had done in Bosnia. However, he said that regional forces would have to have the capacity to protect the regions.

He said that when this year's January intake of national servicemen completed their training at the end of the year, they would be replaced by volunteers who would start their basic training soon. New intakes to the civilian force would have to have a matric [high school graduate] and be under 26 years of age. This was essential due to the sophisticated training and equipment of all citizen force units.

#### **Government, ANC Differ Over Cellular Phone Introduction**

*MB1509071693 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 15 Sep 93*

[Text] The government and the ANC [African National Congress] have been unable to resolve their differences

regarding the cellular telephone controversy. The secretary general of the ANC, Mr. Cyril Ramaphosa, said that there could be serious consequences if the government went ahead and awarded licenses for cellular telephone operators as planned. Mr. Ramaphosa said that a new government would want to immediately review and perhaps cancel such licenses if they were issued. Mr. Ramaphosa suggested that the issue be referred to the 23-party Negotiating Council. He said that he expected the two sides to meet again later this week.

The minister of public enterprises, Dr. Dawie de Villiers, says the ANC has politicized the issue. Dr. de Villiers said after meeting an ANC delegation headed by Mr. Ramaphosa at Kempton Park that despite several discussions, different points of view existed that could not be resolved. Dr. de Villiers said that if the government's plans were scrapped it could have serious implications for investment in South Africa, job creation, South Africa's international image, and the attempt to meet the chronic shortage of telephones. Moreover, there could be threats of litigation.

#### **ANC Responds to Calls To Reinclude Kangwane in Swaziland**

*MB1409134793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1247 GMT 14 Sep 93*

[SAPA PR wire service issued by the African National Congress, ANC]

[Text] The ANC has noted the recent calls by his majesty, King Mswati III for the reincorporation of the Kangwane region into Swaziland. The king had raised the matter at his recent 25th birthday held at Somhlolo Stadium in Swaziland.

However, the matter has over the past few years raised serious concerns both within Swaziland and the people of Kangwane. The ANC is concerned about the possibility of tensions rising as a result of the matter.

In all issues that relate to disputes around colonial boundaries, the ANC shall respect and be guided by United Nations and OAU resolutions on colonial boundaries.

#### **Ramaphosa: Low-Intensity Warfare Form of Counterrevolution**

*MB1409192093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1832 GMT 14 Sep 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 14 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] Secretary-General Cyril Ramaphosa told a Congress of South African Students [COSAS] peace conference in Johannesburg on Tuesday that low intensity warfare was a form of counter-revolution. He further defined it as a type of destabilisation developed by United States imperialists as a cheaper way of dealing with the threat of national liberation movements, after their defeat in Vietnam.

"Low intensity warfare has thrived in situations where there have been transitions and it has been important to thwart radical movements, movements that are serious about ensuring that it is the ordinary people who benefit from change," said the ANC secretary-general.

He added that it included disinformation and the use of proxies, so-called "third forces".

It was therefore important that the ANC should not be allowed to "disappear into Parliament and exist there only", he stressed. "We shall still need a strong ANC outside Parliament."

Turning to the April 27 elections, he said the event would provide a fundamentally better position for the advancement of the freedom struggle. "But we shall need a strong COSAS, strong youth organisations, strong trade unions, strong civics, strong organisations of people on the land and the landless, to ensure that we transform this society into one from which we all, and the poor in particular, benefit."

Furthermore, Mr Ramaphosa said, the ANC expected students who had been forced to mature in the hard school of struggle, to support them. But freedom, he warned, would not have meaning if the current violence continued.

**ANC's Netshitenzhe on Future of Tripartite Alliance**  
*MB1409094293 Johannesburg MAYIBUYE in English*  
*Sep 93 pp 24, 25*

[Article by Joel Netshitenzhe, MAYIBUYE editor and member of the National Working Committee of the African National Congress, ANC]

[Text] The questions posed about the future of the alliance [ANC, South African Communist Party (SACP), and Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU)] are legitimate and timeous. In broad terms, the democratic movement is moving from the politics of resistance to that of governance, a reflection of the victories scored in struggle.

But these victories have qualifications. The path to a truly democratic dispensation will be tortuous: firstly, an Interim Government of National Unity (IGNU), and then some five years of a Government of National Unity and Reconstruction (GNUR). During this period, parties which do not have the interests of the poor at heart will be part of the cabinet. This will limit the ability of the majority party to fully implement its programmes.

Aggravating this are the changes in the international situation, the need to attract investments and to develop "good" relations with international finance institutions.

Given this bleak picture, there is concern about whether the GNUR or its predecessor will deliver!

Some have already written off the ANC (and the SACP) as organisations representing the poor. Better create a "mass workers' party", they implore. This is to miss the point.

For, the central task is to address the objective balance of forces and find ways of changing it in favour of the poor.

This means, firstly, challenging the "seek-the-political-kingdom-first" approach, which sees the adoption of a new constitution and installation of a new government as the be-all and end-all to the issue of political power. The other extreme arises from frustrations with constitutional negotiations and poses socio-economic negotiating forums as the main instruments of change.

The balance should be found somewhere in-between: a democratic constitution and a new government will be important sign-posts of change. But intervention in forums and in mass activity, now and in the future, will be crucial in defining the content of change.

This should be based on a clear programme of reconstruction. The core of such a programme, it has been proposed within the Tri-partite Alliance, should be restructuring of the state, socio-economic programmes, economic growth and job creation as well as education and training.

#### **WHICH FORCES WILL SEE TO ITS REALISATION?**

The new state will have a crucial role to play. But the main forces will be the people themselves: workers, the unemployed, communities in the ghettos, students, teachers and so on. Their sectoral formations will have to take an active part in the formulation and implementation of the programme. This presupposes co-operation between civil and political organisations—particularly those, like the Tri-partite Alliance, which share the democratic vision broadly defined in the Freedom Charter.

As in other African countries, constraints imposed during negotiations will not be sufficiently overcome if the liberation forces, including civil society, do not mobilise outside the corridors of power. We should also guard against civil organs being turned into conveyor belts for the ruling party. On the other hand, an oppositionist civil society which protests only from the sidelines will squander real possibilities to determine the agenda of change. It will leave the governmental terrain open to manipulation by representatives of the rich.

Pressure for real change should be exerted both "from above" and "from below".

#### **CRUCIAL**

The presence of leaders from union and other such backgrounds in parliament and the contribution of civil society in the restructuring of relevant ministries will be crucial. Intervention from above will also include forums dealing with socio-economic issues and the involvement of organs of civil society in developmental programmes.

Therefore, there will be some partnership between civil society and government: in pursuit of a programme agreed upon.

Intervention from below, on the other hand, will entail marches, rallies and other independent actions of unions and other organs. In these actions, they will be pursuing their sectoral and national interests.

Will such actions involve only structures of civil society? This should not be the case. If the ANC as an organisation becomes a meek and uncritical mouthpiece of the cabinet and the bureaucracy, then a schism is bound to develop.

The organisation should be further strengthened, represent the feelings of its supporters, take part in mass struggles and ensure that electoral promises are met. It should honestly explain any shortcomings to the people. Such mass involvement should also deal with sabotage, corruption, resistance to restructuring and so on. The MP's should be accountable to the organisation, not the other way round.

As such, democratic political and civil organisations will meet in the theatre of struggle. The Alliance (perhaps with changes in form) will be a natural expression of common objectives and programmes. As in the past—and perhaps even more in the future—there will be tensions: “unity and struggle between non-antagonistic opposites”, as some would call it.

What about a “mass workers’ party” and socialism?

### GENUINE LIBERATION

The ANC is a broad movement which unites all who believe in genuine liberation. Its leaning is towards the poor. But this cannot be taken for granted. For it to sustain this approach requires that the poor take active part in its structures.

Naturally, a few years down the line, the complexion of South African politics will change. The national interests which the ANC represents today may be redefined more prominently in class terms, affecting both the ANC and the SACP. Yet this does not necessarily mean an exclusivist approach in relation to other sectors of society. However, to speculate about the explosion this chemistry will trigger off would be to mesmerise ourselves in crystal-gazing. Suffice to note that for the SACP and most socialists, the way forward is through a multi-party democratic system which emphasises the deepening of national democratic gains. There are others who believe socialism should be on the immediate agenda.

Perhaps this is what the debate on the future of the alliance and a “mass workers’ party” is about. It should then be taken up as such!

### NUMSA's Mayekiso on Alliance

MB1409154493 Johannesburg MAYIBUYE in English  
Sep 93 p 26

[Interview with Moses Mayekiso, general secretary of the National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa, NUMSA, with an unidentified correspondent; place and date not given]

[Text] [MAYIBUYE] **Is the alliance functioning in the best possible way?**

[Mayekiso] We have been complaining that the alliance is not functioning the way that it is supposed to. When it comes to mass action or pressures on the government, there is co-ordination. But when it comes to negotiations, it is different. Presently, all the forces are together to fight apartheid at local and national level. At the multi-party forum there are areas where the alliance has worked as a team.

But when it comes to compromises, you read about those in the press. They would not have been channelled through alliance meetings, even where fundamental compromises are involved. Take the issue of regionalism. It is a major issue but it has just been decided upon by the negotiators. To rectify this, there should be regular meetings of the alliance to discuss negotiations.

[MAYIBUYE] **Up to when does NUMSA think the alliance must continue?**

[Mayekiso] Our resolution says that the trade unions cannot, in a normal situation, be in alliance with the government of the day. This tends to undermine the independence of the unions.

We are saying that our alliance has been good because it is based on major issues such as getting rid of apartheid. Our resolutions says that once we put the ANC [African National Congress] in power our task would have been fulfilled. There would be no need now to continue with that type of alliance. There should then be another type of alliance which should be guided by the reconstruction programmes that would have been agreed upon. It should not be a political alliance.

[MAYIBUYE] **Would there be a formal break with the ANC?**

[Mayekiso] The labour movement should not be tied to a political party that is in government on deciding what political issues it wants to take up, because it might want to take them up with that very government. [sentence as published] This could be done without affecting the relationship with the ANC.

[MAYIBUYE] **What about the workers’ party that we have been hearing of?**

[Mayekiso] We have not called for a workers’ party. It does not even feature in our resolution. Our resolution says that the socialists who are organised into some structures as well as individual socialists, all the organs of the left, must come together in the form of a forum or structure that would map the way forward. These could include socialists in the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], WOSA [Workers Organization for Socialist Action] and others.

[MAYIBUYE] **Why, then, are many of the forces you have mentioned not coming together now and fighting apartheid as socialists or are they waiting to unite to fight the ANC?**

[Mayekiso] These socialist forces must not be the opposition to the ANC but a reinforcement. I want to insist that there is no political party envisaged but a platform. NUMSA is not a political party and has no intention of being one. This is the same for COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions]. A union can regard itself as a socialist union but it cannot be a party. NUMSA is only calling on the SACP [South African Communist Party] and COSATU to facilitate that unity of the left. Those parties that come to this platform will retain their independence as parties, and so will the unions.

#### **IFP Asks India for Same Financial Support Promised ANC**

*MB1409175193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1653  
GMT 14 Sep 93*

[Text] Durban Sept 14 SAPA—The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] on Tuesday urged India to give it the same financial support it planned to give the African National Congress.

The IFP's request for assistance follows India's reported promise to give R[and]50 million to the ANC to prepare for all-race elections next year.

The IFP said in a statement that if the reports were true, the conclusion that India had decided to ignore other equally needy organisations such as the IFP became unavoidable.

#### **Science Cooperation Agreement Signed With Russia**

*MB1409130293 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 13 Sep 93*

[Text] Ties between South Africa and the Russian Federation were strengthened today with the signing of an agreement on scientific and technological cooperation. At the signing ceremony in Cape Town, the hope was expressed that South Africa will benefit from this agreement, because Russia is seen as one of the world's most advanced countries when it comes to scientific and technological research.

[Begin recording] [Correspondent Ronel van Zyl] The agreement was signed by Mr. Piet Marais, minister of national education, and Mr. Zurab Yakobusvili, the Russian Federation's deputy minister of science and technology policy [title as heard]. The agreement is aimed at promoting cooperation in the areas of natural science and technology by means of joint research and training programs.

[Marais] There are many research projects available in that country which we could make use of, and as we are a developing country, I think it is good for us to take this opportunity.

[Van Zyl] Mr. Yakobusvili expressed hope that this agreement would be the forerunner of cooperation in several other areas as well. [end recording]

#### **Minister Estimates Worth of Highly Enriched Uranium**

*MB1509053493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2047  
GMT 14 Sep 93*

[Text] Parliament September 14 SAPA—The highly enriched uranium that South Africa possessed after dismantling its nuclear weapons would be worth R[and]10 to R15 million if it was sold on the open market, the minister of mineral and energy affairs, Mr George Bartlett, said on Tuesday. Replying to debate on the Nuclear Energy Bill, he said the uranium would however be worth R300 to R400 million if it was converted to radioactive isotopes.

#### **Cape Taxi Owners Block City Center To Protest Fuel Prices**

*MB1509062393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0524  
GMT 15 Sep 93*

[Text] Cape Town Sept 15 SAPA—Hundreds of minibus taxi owners followed the example of their eastern Cape/Border counterparts when they blockaded the incoming Eastern Boulevard freeway into Cape Town early on Wednesday morning.

They also blocked the Buitenkant/Darling Street intersection with their vehicles and traffic police officials were forced to cordon off the Strand/Adderley and Plein/Darling Street intersections in order to divert traffic. They also appealed to motorists to stay away from the city centre.

The drivers and owners are apparently protesting against the petrol price increase which comes into effect on Wednesday.

A SAPA reporter was asked if he was an official from Shell and told to leave the area as "we have nothing for you". Two other drivers confirmed the protest was over the increased fuel price and said minibus taxi owners had begun blocking off city streets from 3am.

The government has meanwhile said the price of fuel is not negotiable.

Meanwhile, a broadcast from the traffic helicopter relayed to Radio Good Hope implored motorists to be patient. According to the report, scores of motorists on the incoming Eastern Boulevard freeway were turning around and running against the traffic trying to get back to a cut off. "This is extremely dangerous. No one is expecting it, so please, if you are held up in the traffic, stay where you are and we will help you."

Early on Wednesday morning, traffic officials closed off the Eastern Boulevard at Searle Street in Woodstock and were diverting motorists into Searle Street, up through the Keizergracht and into the city. The freeway appeared to be blocked up with traffic all the way to Hospital Bend.



A traffic official said they had not yet had any communication from the organisers, if it is organised, of the blockade. Everything was still very much in the dark.

Strand Street, the Grand Parade and Buitenkant Street as far as Adderley Street are blocked off.

### **Birdshot Used To Disperse Protesters**

*MB1509091393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0830 GMT 15 Sep 93*

[Text] Cape Town Sept 15 SAPA—Police used birdshot to disperse stonethrowers after taxis blocked access roads to central Cape Town from early on Wednesday.

Police spokesman Col Raymond Dowd said police received reports from 5am on Wednesday that taxis from coloured and black townships were moving towards town and that operators and drivers were planning a big protest against the increase in petrol prices.

He said police negotiated with taxi association representatives from early in the morning and, when it became obvious that the negotiations were fruitless, minimum force was used to try to defuse the situation.

A number of arrests was made and about 12 taxis were towed away. Police were stoned by angry taxi association supporters as well as by bystanders standing on a bridge. The police used birdshot to disperse the crowd.

Plain Taxi Association spokesman Sharief Edwards said taxi drivers from Mitchell's Plain, Hanover Park, Lansdowne and Manenberg went to town to protest against the petrol price increase. He said they were stopped at police roadblocks and denied access to the city, and violence followed. He claimed that most of the drivers' leaders were arrested, which made it difficult to negotiate.

Police and traffic police maintained a strong presence and at 10.20am the Strand Street access was re-opened to traffic.

Police and taxi association representatives said further negotiations were planned for later in the day and there was a possibility the venue would be the Cape Town Civic Centre, with City Council involvement.

### **IFP Says East Rand Violence May Spread to Soweto**

*MB1409182193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1712 GMT 14 Sep 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 14 SAPA—Continuing violence in East Rand townships might be spreading to Soweto, the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] said on Tuesday. In a statement the IFP expressed outrage over Monday evening's attack on train commuters between Soweto's Mzimhlophe and New Canada Stations, which left two people dead.

The IFP said the two dead and 10 injured were residents of Merafe Hostel who had boarded the train at New

Canada and were on their way home. Shortly before Mzimhlophe Station, unidentified attackers opened fire and started stabbing the passengers, the IFP said.

The organisation alleged two bodies were flung out of coach windows, landing on a nearby highway where they were run over by cars.

Soweto police spokesman Maj Joseph Ngobeni said earlier the body of a 30-year-old man and two seriously wounded men were found next to the railway line about 6.25pm on Monday.

The dead man had been shot and the other two had serious stab wounds. One of the injured men later died in hospital, he said.

The IFP also alleged that an explosion on Tuesday morning caused extensive damage to a section of the main East Rand railway line, shortly before a train was due to pass on it.

The train driver had managed to stop the train in time, but a group of gunmen opened fire on commuters, all residents of Katlehong's Kwesine Hostel, the IFP said.

At least one was killed and several wounded, the IFP alleged.

Police said in a statement a body with burn wounds was found next to the Katlehong railway line on Tuesday, but made no mention of the alleged blast and shooting on the line.

Metro train services said the train service between Katlehong and Kwesine Stations was disrupted on Tuesday because rail tracks had been loosened.

### **South African Press Review for 15 Sep**

*MB1509124293*

[Editorial Report]

### **BUSINESS DAY**

Editorial on Possible Referendum on Constitutional Settlement—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 15 September in a page 6 editorial says President F. W. de Klerk and Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer "have begun testing public sentiment on the idea of a referendum to legitimise a possible constitutional settlement to which Inkatha, the white right, and perhaps other members of the Concerned South Africans Group [Cosag] are not party." A referendum which produces even a substantial majority in favour of a proposed interim constitution "would not legitimise that constitution in the eyes of its opponents." Nevertheless, this is "not sufficient reason to reject the idea of a referendum. But the circumstances must be right. For a start, all reasonable constitutional wishes of Cosag members must be conceded. Extensive regional powers must be entrenched in a draft constitution. And those clauses must be immune to amendment by the constitutional assembly, other than by large, special majorities which take account of the wishes of regional governments." Only once a deal along these

lines has been rejected "can it be assumed that the dissenters are not serious about seeking a reasonable settlement. Until then the negotiation process must continue—be it at the World Trade Centre or, until they rejoin the talks, in separate bilateral meetings with Inkatha, the kwaZulu government and the CP [Conservative Party], plus the Afrikaner Volksfront [National Front]."

### SOUTH

Inkatha, CP "Civil War Ravings"—Although not much has been heard of Cosag since the rightwing alliance failed to agree on a unanimous boycott of negotiations, there is "too much sound and fury" from Cosag's "Boycott Bedfellows: Inkatha's Mangosuthu Buthelezi and the Conservative Party's Ferdie Hartzenberg," says a page 6 editorial in Cape Town *SOUTH* in English for 10-14 September. "Their civil war ravings signify their increasing desperation as everyone else prepares to share government through the Transitional Executive Council. This vociferous partnership will make the going rough in the coming delicate weeks and months. This is a dangerous time, but progress has to continue."

#### \* Pande Project: Proof of Gas Reserves Needed

93AF0750A Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS* in English 2-8 Jul 93 pp 1,2

[Article by staff writer Greg Osborn]

[Text] Mozambique's state-owned gas agency Empresa Nacional de Hidrocarbonetos (ENH) has to establish proven gas reserves of some 60-billion cubic meters or more before the Pande gas field development can be given the go ahead.

The World Bank tells *ENGINEERING NEWS* that the project, which could cost anything from U.S.\$500 million to \$1 billion, is snagged on the fact that the proven extractable reserves of about 30 billion cubic meters are not sufficient to justify the development.

However the bank believes the 60 billion cubic meter goal is attainable.

If the project is approved, an estimated 60 to 70% of the total investment will be spent on the pipeline and pumping stations running from the gas field, some 800 km north of Maputo, to South Africa.

A third of the pipeline will reportedly be built in South Africa with possible spin-offs for local industry.

Finance for the ENH exploration of the gas reserves will come out of the U.S.\$20 million to \$40 million allocated by the World Bank to the pre-investment phase.

The remaining portion of this capital will be spent on marketing and distribution, establishing the project structure and developing framework of regulation in South Africa and Mozambique to govern the gas development.

At present neither country has regulations governing the development of gas.

South African petrochemicals giant Sasol and ENH are reportedly already promoting the project internationally in an attempt to attract a third party with gas field development and production expertise by the end of this year. (See *ENGINEERING NEWS*, March 12, 1993).

However, Paul Runge of the South African Foreign Trade Organization (SAFTO) has pointed out to *ENGINEERING NEWS* that overseas aid organizations are beginning to favor private sector projects.

This trend, say industry commentators, may call into question the future role of state-owned ENH.

A point in Pande's favor is that the composition of the gas already extracted from the fields during the pre-feasibility study is relatively clean.

This, together with the easy accessibility of the gas, would mean relatively low extraction and purification costs.

Finance for the pre-feasibility study, which was completed earlier this year, was provided by the World Bank, sourced from technical assistance funds granted by various governments.

In all, some 11 wells were drilled on site over a 25-year period with South African exploration company Soekor involved in the latest drilling operation.

#### \* SASOL: Beneficiation Drive Progresses

93AF0648B Johannesburg *ENGINEERING WEEK* in English 28 May 93 p 17

[Text] Sasol—from its coal-mines through to its international marketing of commodity and specialty petrochemicals—is committed to a continuous process of beneficiation to sustain its well-orchestrated programme of increasing technological prowess, market penetration and financial growth.

Complementing the company's downstream thrust is a series of developments that include:

- a strategic new upstream thrust into natural gas and oil exploration;
- intensified research and development (R&D) programmes aimed at improving the overall efficiency, reliability and cost-effectiveness of core petrochemical production technologies and processes;
- increased coal output coupled with the use of enhanced exploration and mining technologies, and personnel and marketing programmes;
- an increasing commitment to product and market development;
- an intensifying commitment to wholly environment-friendly products and processes, with some key subsidiaries aiming for zero-pollution, zero-waste operations.



### Capex Projects

Sasol is currently committed to capital expenditure (capex) projects amounting to more than R3,600-million.

These mostly entail new chemical plants and a new strip coal-mine. The current highlights include:

- The R850-million renovation of Sasol One at Sasolburg of which the last units are being commissioned this month. This month the plant also ceases fuel production in favour of increased industrial gas, wax, phenol, paraffin, cresylic acid, ammonia and solvent production.

The project has been based on the newly developed Sasol slurry bed reactor.

- The new R200-million oxygen plant at Sasol Two and Sasol Three is to be commissioned later next year.

- The R333-million Sasol Two plant to produce high-grade anode coke from low-grade pitch and tar is to be commissioned next month.

- Construction of the R370-million alpha olefins purification facility at Secunda begins this year and will be commissioned next year.

- Sasol Fibres' R345-million acrylic fibre plant near Durban, a joint venture with the Industrial Development Corporation, is to be commissioned next month.

- Coal production has started at the new R115-million Wonderwater opencast coal-mine north of Sasolburg.

- The R370-million upgrade of the Natref refinery at Sasolburg, due for completion in August, will increase capacity by 10 percent and enable the processing of heavier, high-sulphur crude oils.

The refinery will produce lead-free fuel which will be introduced to S.A. in 1995.

- The approved acrylonitrile project to produce ACN from Sasol ammonia and propylene and to supply the ACN as a feedstock to the Sasol Fibres plant at Durban will be completed by January 1995.

- The R48-million alkylamine project at Newcastle—a joint venture with Karbochem, a division of Sentrachem—to produce alkylamine as a feedstock for Sasol's SMX mining explosives factory and Sentrachem's herbicide and insecticide factories will be completed by June 1994.

- The imminent construction of a R120-million pipeline from Sasolburg to supply gas to the Columbus integrated stainless steel plant at Middelburg.

### \* Coal Export Figures Show Overall Increase

93AF0764J Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS in English* 23 Jul 93 p 32A

[Text] South African coal exports for 1992 reached a record 50.7 million tons, or 4.5% higher than the export figure of 48.5 million tons for 1991.

The increase in overall exports was mainly due to increased steam-coal exports to markets where access was previously hindered by sanctions, the Chamber of Mines states in its annual report.

As was the case in 1991, the 1992 year has been difficult for the coal industry; South African collieries faced lower dollar export prices, high levels of international competition, and difficult conditions in the domestic market.

Domestic sales of coal continue to be affected by poor economic growth in the local economy.

Coal production in 1992 was about 2.3% lower than that of 1991 at 174.1 million tons.

### \* DENEL's First Year Profits, Exports

93AF0654A Johannesburg *SUNDAY TIMES in English* 6 Jun 93 p 9

[Article by Don Robertson: "Flying Start as DENEL Ties Up 40% of Output"]

[Text] Denel, the former Armscor, did well in its first year as a commercial operation. Orders for about 40 percent of its projected turnover for the current year have been secured.

Attributable profits for the year to March were R234.9-million from sales of R2.8-billion, both above expectations. Tax took R54.3-million and a dividend of R60-million was paid to the State. Exports increased to R480-million and it is hoped to lift the figure by between 5 percent and 10 percent.

Trading conditions are expected to remain difficult because of an international surplus of the products Denel makes.

Managing director Johan Alberts says that by the end of March, S.A. and foreign orders amounting to R1.8-billion had been received, representing 40 percent of expected sales. This suggests a sharp increase in turnover to about R4.6-billion.

The current year's profit performance will be further protected by a R457.2-million provision in the balance sheet for long-term contract risks. The provision, says Mr Alberts, was provided from income in previous years.

The provision should ensure steady growth in profitability.

Denel has a low-orbit satellite which can be used for resource management, geological surveys and pollution control.

**\* Navy To Use New Saturation Diving Chamber**

93AF0764I Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS in English* 23 Jul 93 p 15

[Boldface words as published]

[Text] Cape Town life support system engineering company Southern Oceanics has designed, manufactured, installed and commissioned what is claimed to be the largest shore-based saturation diving chamber complex designed and built in Africa.

The chamber system will be used by the S.A. Navy diving school in Simon's Town for the training of divers in air and saturation diving techniques, the treatment of decompression, illness cases ("the bends") and other pressure-related diseases, recompression of injured divers, recompression of submarines after a "lost submarine" accident, hyperbaric medical research and clinical hyperbaric oxygenation treatments.

Southern Oceanics MD David Park-Ross says the final value of the contract, including all peripheral and support items, was about R2 million.

The system, designed and built according to North Sea oil specifications, comprises 20t of equipment including the compression chamber, control console, gas analysis panel, environmental conditioning system, fire suppression system and sanitary system.

Saturation diving is used in deep sea diving at 50m or deeper. The divers remain under pressure and are "stored" at depth for long periods of time during which their body tissues become "saturated" with the inert gas component of the breathing mixture, in this case helium.

They only decompress at the end of the diving operation.

The chamber is designed to sustain eight men in a saturation diving mode for up to 28 days at a stretch and is equipped with bunks, lighting, environmental gas regeneration systems comprising heating/cooling, dehumidification, CO<sub>2</sub> scrubbing, organic odor control and metabolic oxygen makeup systems.

The chamber is rated to a maximum depth of 200m, has an internal diameter of 2.3m and an overall length of 6.8m.

The chamber operates on compressed air to depths of 50m and a helium/oxygen mixture of 200m.

**\* Safair: Repairing Africa's Aircraft**

93AF0654B Johannesburg *SUNDAY TIMES in English* 6 Jun 93 p 3

[Article by Roger Makings: "Safair Breaks Into \$1bn Repair Market"]

[Text] Safair is positioning itself to take a slice of the \$1-billion African aircraft maintenance cake that until now was farmed out to foreign companies.

Safair has completed an \$850,000 structural repair and engine overhaul of a Zaire Air Force Hercules at its R40-million maintenance facility.

It has done engine and component work and provided spares for the Zambian Air Force for more than a year.

It is eyeing contracts from both the Angolan and Mozambican air forces—work which a few years ago would have been a pipe-dream, says Safair general manager, engineering and maintenance, Chris Bester.

But the big money is in the civilian market as African nations bow to World Bank pressure to cut military expenditure and concentrate on reducing debt.

Mr Bester says: "They no longer have money for new equipment. They have to make do with what they have. This means spending more money on maintaining fleets."

**Heart**

Safair has secured the total maintenance contract for Zairean operator Shab Air's Boeing 727s and 707s and BAC 111 jets. The deal is worth between \$3-million and \$5-million annually.

Mr Bester says: "Tanzania has asked us for quotes for the refurbishment of its passenger aircraft. Our involvement in Nigeria could bring aircraft maintenance work our way shortly."

Also under discussion with a West African country—Mr Bester will not say which one—is a contract to maintain a fleet of military aircraft. The deal is potentially worth millions of dollars.

Some factors influencing the change of heart by African airlines are the changing S.A. political scenario, competitive rates and a willingness to assist in training maintenance crews—Europeans jealously guard their skills.

Also in S.A.'s favour is its proximity to other African nations and an ability to complete the work sooner than can be done in Europe or the U.S.

**Dumping**

Mr Bester says: "We estimate that African airlines spend about \$400-million on labour and \$500-million on spares for their aircraft outside Africa. This work can be done in South Africa for considerably less, to the same standards and in less time.

"Africa has traditionally been the dumping ground of ageing '60s and '70s aircraft. But with the stringent requirements emerging in Europe and the U.S., African carriers are being forced to upgrade their fleets. Buying or leasing new aircraft is out of the question for them. This indicates a growing market in maintenance."

Safair managing director Braam Loots says the company has resumed its operations in Angola after an eight-month withdrawal because of the civil war. It is establishing a maintenance facility in Luanda to be operated as a joint venture.

Earlier this year Safair was forced to retrench 33 percent of its workforce after a \$10-million bad debt incurred in Angola before the election and outbreak of hostilities.

It has resumed work in Angola for cash only and is confident it will recover the money owing to it.

#### **\* Tugela River Bridge To Be Completed Soon**

93AF0764E Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS in English* 23 Jul 93 p 21

[Text] The new 452m long Tugela River Bridge is scheduled for completion in September this year.

The structure is sited five kilometers downstream of the John Ross Bridge and forms part of the North Coast Freeway system in Natal.

The bridge will be opened to traffic once the adjacent roadworks are completed.

The Department of Transport accepted the Tugela River Bridge as an alternative to the originally designed dual carriageway bridge with a 15% reduction in surface area, and at a saving of R3.2 million (11%).

The new bridge is a single structure carrying north and southbound traffic.

"The project has proceeded well with no unforeseen geotechnical problems and no flooding of the river during foundation construction," reports Stewart Scott's project engineer, **Tom Sheasby**.

The contract called for the construction of 38 piles at a cost of almost R10 million.

The piling sub-contractor took nine months to complete this work.

Piers were designed for scour down to bedrock, some 45m deep over the central channel.

There are eight piers, each a hollow double shaft type with a solid two-meter deep capping beam.

Piers two to six have six piles each and piers seven and eight have four piles each.

These are 1 350m diameter permanently cased piles which are socketed into hard tillite bedrock.

These were dug using oscillator piling rigs with 1 500m diameter thick walled temporary casings.

Access through the river for construction of the piles, pile caps and piers were achieved by means of a rock beam, which will be removed at the end of the contract.

The deck, a single-compartment hollow-box girder with a depth of four meters and a top width of 20.45m caters for a four-lane undivided carriageway.

This box is believed to be the largest of its type in the southern hemisphere.

The deck was constructed using the incremental launching technique. Conventional staging and form-work for casting the deck in-situ was ruled out owing to soft sand on the river bed and the danger of flooding.

The deck was launched into its final position on April 22, 1993.

It is now being jacked up and the temporary bearings replaced with permanent ones.

Internal diaphragms will be constructed to limit distortion of the box and the parapets under construction.

The elaborate temporary works will be removed once the bridge is in place. This comprises the deck shutter, the launching nose and the launching system.

#### **\* Clothing Industry: Exports Increase; Jobs Lost**

Cape Town *THE ARGUS in English* 15 Jul 93 p 7

[Article by Tom Hood and Alide Dasnois: "91 Factories Close"]

[Text] Almost 13,000 clothing workers countrywide have lost their jobs this year, including 3,800 in the Western Cape.

Losses in the industry would have been heavier but for record clothing exports which rose to R460 million last year from R322 million in 1991, reports the National Clothing Federation [NCF] today.

Most of the exports went to Britain, Germany, Hong Kong, the United States and Holland.

Ninety one factories closed down—36 of them in the Western Cape.

The total workforce is now 92,500 down from 105,300 a year ago. Natal is the hardest hit with 7,000 job losses. More than 130,000 workers were employed in 1982, the clothing industry's boom time.

The number of factories is down from 1,171 to 1,080.

Federation president, Dr Aaron Searil said today that textile exports amounted to R1.3 billion and imports to R2.1 billion, leaving a negative balance of R800 million.

Clothing imports amounted to R382 million against exports of R460 million, leaving a positive balance of R78 million.

These trends were expected to accelerate for the rest of this decade to the advantage of South Africa, he said.

However, a disturbing trend was the 11 percent increase in imported clothing, which caused loss of business and factory closures.

Retail clothing sales grew by 4 percent last year, indicating that retail chains and other retailers were not channelling their business to local factories, said the federation's economist, Mr Arnold Werbeloff.

Millions of garments were being imported duty-free while rival clothing manufacturers located in rural and homeland areas were using attractive incentive packages.

Prospects for growth of the local clothing industry depended largely on a reduction in the level of violence, lower duties on fabrics, a continuation of the healthy clothing export trend, an upturn in the international and domestic economies and a satisfactory political settlement.

"If these conditions are met, rapid growth in clothing output and employment will result," Mr Werbeloff said. "If not, performance at the clothing factory level will be less than optimal and there will be little prospect of a return to the boom days of a decade ago."

The crisis in the clothing industry is reflected across the board with retrenchments accelerating throughout the country as the economic recession bites deeper.

#### **\* Survey of Manager Brain Drain Conducted**

93AF0753B Cape Town THE ARGUS in English  
19 Jul 93 p 5

[Text] One in three managers would leave South Africa if they had the chance.

This was one of the findings of a survey of management attitudes of Professor Karl Hofmeyr of Unisa Graduate School of Business Leadership.

The survey, co-sponsored by Chicago-based International Survey Research, measured the attitudes of 500 managers from different industries across the country.

The survey also probed managers' perceptions of the changes taking place in South Africa.

More than 70 percent of them believed the new South Africa would radically change the way companies operated. Three out of five felt the market for their products would change significantly.

Seven out of 10 were optimistic about the future of their companies, but fewer were optimistic about South Africa as a place to live and work.

Forty-five percent reported morale in their companies had worsened in the past year. On the other hand, 34 percent felt race relations had improved. Only 6 percent felt relations had worsened.

Seventy percent of managers felt their companies were actively committed to providing advancement opportunities for blacks.

Fifty-six percent felt that if their companies did not advance more blacks, they would face serious skills and management shortages.

Some concern was expressed about the effect of affirmative action on standards, with 38 percent indicating that if more black managers were promoted in their companies, work standards would be affected.

The major barriers to black advancement identified by managers were a lack of experience among black staff and a perceived lack of ability among them.

#### **\* Program To Uplift Nation's Poorest Envisaged**

93AF0753E Cape Town WEEKEND ARGUS in English  
17/18 Jul 93 p 5

[Article by Derek Tommey, business staff]

[Text] Between R9 billion and R10 billion of projects, intended to improve the living standards of South Africa's poorest people and provide several hundred thousand jobs, are in the pipeline, reports the Professional Economic Panel (Pep).

Pep represents a group of economists, businessmen and politicians who earlier this year, in the form of the widely exposed Nedcor/Old Mutual Scenario exercise, presented a report outlining 22 action priorities for positive change.

In a progress report, Pep said that the National Housing Forum and Department of Housing were expected to disburse a R500 million government grant within weeks. This money will be used to encourage private-sector funds to invest in the low-income housing market.

This news will be welcomed by many economists and businessmen who see a major drive to build low-cost housing as one of the quickest ways of creating employment. It would also give the hard-pressed building industry and building supplies industry a useful stimulus.

Some of the housing money will go into direct subsidies, says Pep. But part will be employed as a guarantee to underpin efforts to mobilize institutional funds for the development of low-income housing. Investec Merchant Bank is designing a capital market instrument to appeal to prospective institutional investors.

Commenting on the report, Mr Matthew Nel, chairman of the coordinating committee of the National Housing Forum, said that urgent consideration was being given to defining the structure and criteria for dispensing the funds. However, he was not prepared to give a precise date for when the funds would start flowing.

Pep also reported that the short-term working group of the National Economic Forum was close to finalizing a proposal for a R5 billion to R6 billion national public works program.

This is to be launched next year and included in the 1994/95 Budget.



The government has accepted the proposal in principle but financing is still under discussion.

The Development Bank of Southern Africa has outlined projects needing more than R5 billion which have the potential to create direct employment for more than 300,000 people.

Meanwhile, the National Electrification Forum has been given the objective of developing within a year a strategy to accelerate the electrification of the country with particular emphasis on disadvantaged communities.

Eskom has struck a R500 million deal with the Life Offices' Association (LOA) to part-finance its R3 billion "electricity for all" drive.

This is the first project undertaken by the investment development unit of the LOA in socio-economic development.

The electrification participation notes offer a six percent fixed coupon Eskom bond with interest payable twice a year.

Eskom guarantees a return of no less than 11.98 percent, but this is also linked to a warrant which offers a variable return element based on 30 percent of the turnover generated by the electrification drive.

This instrument could at some stage be adapted to allow other forms of socially desirable investment, such as in housing, health and education.

Eskom intends to bring electricity to at least a million people.

It is becoming more involved in the retail end of its market, says Pep. It is set to supply power directly to millions of residents in virtually all PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] townships. It has been negotiating with almost all local authorities where it does not already enjoy supply rights.

#### **\* Natal's Phinda Reserve Depends on Local Population**

93WN0569A Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 25 Jul 93 p 15

[Article by Bill Krige: "Ex-poachers Join the Battle for Conservation"]

[Text] Close to where he once snared a buck, reformed poacher Zibane Mazibuko makes bricks for 16 luxurious game chalets in northern Natal's Phinda reserve.

His shoes still lack laces and his jacket is threadbare, but cash profits are starting to be made in an experiment with immense significance for conservation in the area.

Around the fringes of Lake St. Lucia and within 10km of Phinda's boundaries, 22,000 impoverished Zulus hold

the key to success or failure for perhaps the most ambitious conservation project in Africa.

With their support, the Greater Maputaland Biosphere Reserve—an amalgamation of land held by the state, the Natal Parks Board (NPB), white farmers, black peasants and private enterprise—will become a reality.

Without it, a potential 300,000ha reserve—with a game-carrying capacity greater than Kruger Park—will remain a pipe dream.

"If these people don't get money out of eco-tourism, they will have no interest in the matter at all," said Phinda director Mr. Kevin Leo-Smith. "Our objective is to make it relevant to them."

And that is why men like Mr. Mazibuko, whose English vocabulary is nil and who never went to school, assume such great importance.

Mr. Mazibuko has been contracted to supply 300,000 bricks for chalets in a R7-million lodge being built in a dune forest on a plain north of the salty lake, renowned for its rich variety of birds and animals.

"No, I would never kill again," said Mr. Mazibuko. "Why should I? Besides, it was my first buck." This claim causes raised eyebrows among game rangers, and a cynical laugh from colleagues, who say his poaching skills are well-honed.

For his crime—committed, he says, when he and some friends were drunk—he was ordered by the tribal authority to work without pay for three months at Phinda.

Around his brickworks, the dense bush is being thinned and stacked in 20m-long boat-shaped piles for charcoal manufacture.

The charcoal operation—run by Vusi Nkomo, another former poacher who has seen the light—employs scores of men. And their charcoal, made by methods learnt over generations, has already found an export market.

The first 16 tons have been shipped to Britain, and the potential is huge. The charcoal burners expect to get nine tons per hectare, to clear R350 for each ton, and to make 25 tons a month. The work could last 30 years.

Poaching on the 17,000ha Phinda reserve, which opened just 18 months ago and which caters to the top end of the tourism market, has dropped sharply. Just one buck has been found snared in two months.

Mr. Leo-Smith believes almost 4,000 of his 22,000 neighbours put bread on their tables because of Phinda and the NPB.

Development funds have been found for clinics and classrooms, and a R10-million project is being planned to re-route what Mr. Leo-Smith terms "an apartheid road serving 10 farms" into the poorest area.

Mr. Leo-Smith believes the huge reserve will be a reality within 25 years.

## Angola

### President Dos Santos To Attend Gabon Summit Meeting

*MB1409173193 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 14 Sep 93*

[Text] Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos has agreed to attend a summit meeting of African heads of state on the Angolan crisis.

President dos Santos has said that he will go to the Gabonese capital of Libreville for such a meeting. The presidents of Zaire, Namibia, Congo, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Sao Tome and Principe are expected to attend the meeting, which is being organized by the United Nations special representative to Angola. Meanwhile, observers have said that it is unlikely that UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leader Jonas Savimbi will attend the meeting, especially if the UN Security Council imposes sanctions on the movement.

In another development, Angolan Government officials have said that they will ignore yesterday's announcement by UNITA of a unilateral cease-fire beginning next Monday.

### MPLA Official Calls For UN Sanctions Against UNITA

*MB1509071593 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 15 Sep 93*

[Text] Joao Lourenco, Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] information secretary, has expressed the hope that the UN Security Council will implement sanctions against the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], when it convenes in New York later today.

[Begin Lourenco recording] We hope that this time the UN Security Council will indeed adopt the measures that have been proposed, so sanctions can be implemented against UNITA so it is unable to continue the war. If UNITA's and Savimbi's bank accounts are frozen everywhere in the world; if UNITA's offices in Europe and the United States are closed; if there is a real arms and other military equipment embargo against UNITA; and if UNITA's principal officials are prevented from moving at will among the various European capitals, then it is our belief that this will be the best Christmas gift the UN Security Council could offer the Angolan people. [end recording]

### Deputy Foreign Minister Proposes Measures Against UNITA

*MB1509091593 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 14 Sep 93*

[Report on statement by Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Joao Miranda on 14 September; place not given—passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] The UN Security Council is to meet tomorrow to discuss the Angolan problem yet again. This happens 60 days after the UN deadline for the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] to advance concrete proposals concerning an end to war in Angola. Nevertheless, there has been no change in the theater of war: UNITA continues to take up arms and [words indistinct] everywhere. The Angolan Government has reacted to UNITA's actions on the ground and has proposed concrete measures against UNITA should it fail to heed peace efforts. Those proposals were announced today by Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Joao Miranda.

[Miranda] "Like all Angolan people, the government wants no more war in this country. It wants an end to the war which is devastating Angola. UNITA has a great and very destructive war machine. Given the support it still enjoys in certain international circles, notably South Africa, Zaire, the United States, and most European countries—I am talking about EEC countries—concrete sanctions must be implemented against UNITA to reduce the power of its war machinery. It is known that UNITA needs fuel, weapons, ammunition, and food. The introduction of concrete sanctions commonly referred to as arms and fuel embargo, along with no food trade, will see UNITA left in a position whereby it needs but does not have all those means, so the intensity of war has to diminish."

[Announcer] The UN Security Council meeting is only a few hours away. The Angolan Government has reiterated its firm desire to continue negotiations as long as principles are adhered to.

[Miranda] "Talks can only take place within an already (?institutionalized) framework. In other words, UNITA must state that it is willing to abide by all UN Security Council resolutions. UNITA has violated the accord. Even Ben-Ben [Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola chief of General Staff] has admitted that he prepared a coup for Luanda. He violated the accords, so he must restore what he damaged. What will that restoration mean? It will mean that war must be abandoned and troops must be confined and demobilized."

[Announcer] Deputy Foreign Minister Joao Miranda has said that dialogue with UNITA is possible, as long as the relevant UN resolutions are respected.

[Miranda] "Nevertheless, it should be noted that all those measures do not do away with the need for the UN Security Council to apply sanctions. Even if miraculously UNITA should state its willingness to comply with all those principles, our experience of UNITA's behavior allows us not to lose sight of a very important detail, namely that UNITA is a political party which does not need to buy weapons, medicines, or food to give to the people. The government alone is responsible for that."



**Commentary Notes Need for UN To Act Against UNITA***MB1509062593 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 14 Sep 93*

[Station commentary]

[Text] Fifty-nine days have passed since the last UN Security Council meeting on Angola. It is with grieving souls and enraged thoughts that we consider the costs of an ultimatum that has yet again failed to deliver the results the United Nations expected. In fact, some 59,000 Angolans are believed to have died between 15 July and 12 September. According to irrefutable calculations presented by UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali, the war waged by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] is claiming the lives of 1,000 Angolans every day. So, the likelihood is that another 1,000 compatriots will perish between today and tomorrow, making up the horrific figure of 60,000 people killed in only two months. It is beyond dispute that that figure is far too high for a nation as young as ours. Though our nation has far less than 10 million inhabitants, it already has the world's highest figures for maimed persons, widows, and children rendered orphans by war.

Our country enthusiastically chose to follow the path of democracy. Internationally recognized free and fair elections were held in a very civil manner. Today, though, our country is a real killing field as the world imperturbably looks on. So far, it has done nothing more than issue condemnations for those responsible for this human tragedy, which words will never begin to describe.

We are less than 24 hours away from another UN Security Council meeting. Jonas Savimbi and his organization have made no move conducive to the resumption of talks in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 851. What we are witnessing is a festival of diversionary ploys aimed at fooling the international community yet again about the real aims guiding UNITA and its devilish leader.

In the face of the aforesaid facts, we must ask whether we are going to have more complacent ultimatums this time and whether yet another opportunity will be given to Jonas Savimbi, that criminal, to conclude the killing of our much martyred people. We hope not, not only because that would have been unjust but, above all, because what is at stake here is the UN Security Council's very authority, which Jonas Savimbi and his organization have systematically ignored. It is, therefore, up to the United Nations to do everything in its power to ensure that this time those responsible for war in Angola are punished accordingly, so as to set an example. No great effort is required for that. It is enough to adopt the proposals which have been advanced by the troika of Angolan peace process observers. UNITA, an organization which has been responsible for the most abominable

crimes in recent history, must not be allowed systematically to disobey UN Security Council resolutions. That will be the price of our tolerance.

**Military Situation Reported Unchanged in Cuito, Menongue***MB1409195793 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 14 Sep 93*

[Excerpts] Our attention is still directed toward the city of Cuito. No major changes have been observed in the operational theater in recent hours. The Black Cockerel's men continue to intensely shell the city. According to our correspondent, more than a dozen civilians were killed by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola's [UNITA] shells. [passage omitted]

Also in Cuito, the UNITA armed bandits murdered Reverend Amadeo Kaliata of the Evangelical Church of the Brothers of Angola. This was revealed by religious sources. Abel Abraao reports:

[Begin Abraao recording] UNITA rebels murdered Rev. Amadeo Kaliata of the Evangelical Church of the Brothers of Angola in Cuito. According to religious sources, Rev. Kaliata was shot [words indistinct] at his home in search of food. The latest statistics reveal that over the past eight months of war, UNITA has murdered about 50 religious officials in Angola, most of them deacons, while an unspecified number of others have been kidnapped. [end recording]

In Menongue, government troops are chasing the UNITA armed gangsters. Freitas Manuel reports from Menongue:

[Begin Manuel recording] The political and military situation in Menongue has not changed over the past few hours and government forces continue to mount efforts to bring about greater tranquility among the people besieged for more than eight months. Speaking to journalists, Captain Avelino Fambo, spokesman of the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] in Menongue, said despite losses inflicted on UNITA, it has not stopped carrying out actions aimed at killing civilians and destroying vital infrastructures with its long-range artillery. He said the FAA, the police, and the civilian defense forces will continue with partial clean-up operations to prevent mines being planted on roads. [end recording]

**MPLA Said Killing UNITA Supporters in Ganda, Other Areas***MB1509064093 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 15 Sep 93*

[Text] A group of some 40 People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] soldiers who recently surrendered to the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola have disclosed that the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] is massacring National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]

sympathizers and members, as well as traditional authorities, in Benguela Province's Ganda, Cubal, and Bocoio Districts. They added the MPLA soldiers carrying out those massacres are acting under direct orders from Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

Those FAPLA soldiers have surrendered to UNITA because they disagree with their chiefs' warmongering plans and, above all, because morale is low due to food and other shortages. Those soldiers report that (?massacres occur) daily and that even the offspring of UNITA members are being killed with the aim of [words indistinct] (?opposition) to the MPLA government's genocidal ideas.

#### \* Security Situation in Dondo Described

93AF0778B Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese  
14 Aug 93 p 4

[Article by Gustavo Costa: "Dondo Closer to War"]

[Text] Dondo, 150 km from Luanda, is the land of asylum for many refugees from Kuanza Norte. There are more than 3,000 of them, stretched out along the river banks or throughout other areas of the city, situated on the border between the provinces of Kuanza Norte and Dembo. They know little or nothing about what is happening in the rest of Angola. With regard to the military offensive unleashed by the government forces at the beginning of this month, they only know that Huambo was bombed.

And when people talk to them about the nocturnal raids by the Angolan Air Force on the provinces of Huambo, Bie, and Huila, they say that they are more concerned about the howitzers that UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] can fire at them from Quiringo, 20 km from Dondo, where violent fighting is now taking place involving heavy artillery from both sides.

They have reason to be concerned. According to an elderly truck driver who used to make deliveries between Luanda and Dondo, "While everyone has their eyes glued on Huambo, almost no one is aware of what is happening on our highway."

They eat cacussos (fish from the river) and what was left over from the aid distributed by the World Food Program (WFP). Some of them have come from Malange, but the majority of them are natives of N'Dalatando, formerly Salazar—poor, simple people, like so many others that the war has forced to leave their homes and villages.

When they arrived, they were promised that they could return shortly, but, with the passing of weeks and months, they have come to understand that the situation will not change so quickly, and that life is becoming ever more difficult.

They are dependent on aid furnished by the WFP and other humanitarian organizations, and they complain about the local authorities, whom they accuse of

diverting large quantities of rice, sugar, and oil to resell on the black market in Luanda.

But this last week was just a total washout. The drone of helicopters belonging either to the Air Force or to Sonangol [National Angolan Fuel Company] is now the only sign of life that arrives from Luanda.

"With help from the United Nations, we were still getting by, but now we are having a hard time and I do not know what will become of us if UNITA insists on taking control of the highway that links Dondo to Luanda," says Andre Cassoneta, an elderly refugee from Malange, a native of Duque de Braganca, where the rebels have transformed the facilities of the Capanda dam into one of the main air support bases for their troops.

"I want to return to my land because I have to take care of my family and my cattle," laments Sabalo Francisco, another refugee, with family members fighting on both sides. He has a son in the FAA [Angolan Armed Forces] somewhere in Benguela, and one of his brothers was part of the group of men from UNITA who tried to destroy the Cacucaco satellite communications station on the outskirts of Luanda last week.

#### Destruction of Bridge Cut Links

Misfortune knocked at the door of the truck drivers who used to make the trip regularly on the highway between Luanda and Dondo with the destruction of the Zenza do Itombe bridge. Many refugees sank into despair because they saw the capital of the country ever more distant, but the more optimistic ones promise that the problem will be solved quickly. Since Wednesday [11 August], military teams have been working to open an alternate road.

This week, the Eka brewery in Dondo received raw materials transported by helicopter, and the company's financial officer, Antonio Ferreira, told EXPRESSO that the situation is causing millions of kwanzas worth of damage daily.

Disconsolate and sad is Marques Simoes, a Portuguese truck driver who has been living in Dondo for more than 20 years, caught "going the wrong way" by the UNITA attack on Zenza do Itombe. Detained in Luanda more than a week ago, Simoes does not know when he will be able to take to the road again, but he promises that he will return to Dondo "as soon as the troops clear the area."

Every day, he joins the other truck drivers who gather at the door of the Eka offices awaiting the order to return. In spite of the uncertainty and the proximity of the battle front, they all want to return to Dondo, so close and yet so far from Luanda, which seems oblivious to the suffering of the refugees.

**\* Refugee Situation 'Worse' Than Before Bicesse**

93AF0778A Lisbon VISAO in Portuguese  
29 Jul 93 pp 34-35

[Article by Lina Pacheco Pereira: "A Country of Refugees"]

[Text] Four million Angolans today have the status of war refugees, a status that means deprivation of the most elementary rights, such as those of having a house, food, and medical assistance. This is Angola's greatest drama—even when the war is over, the State and the international community will be responsible for the survival of almost half the population, which is already without any means of subsistence.

Many of the refugees fled from the war, leaving the country's productive areas. The big difference between the battles that are currently being waged and those that were being waged prior to the signing of the Bicesse accords is that, back then, the fields and the factories, in spite of the mines and the acts of sabotage, guaranteed work and food. Now, agricultural production has ceased, and the most fertile lands are located in the areas where the fighting has taken on the greatest intensity, such as Huambo, Bie, Malanje, and Uije.

With the generalization of the conflict to almost the entire territory, the people have fled to the Angolan coast and have settled in the outskirts of Benguela, Lobito, Luanda, and other cities controlled by governmental troops. Those who have returned to the regions where the governmental administration has been restored, such as the case of Bengo, are faced with the destruction of the assets that they had left there, the lack of seeds, and the death of cattle.

The Angolan capital, which has already experienced successive migratory movements from which has resulted the construction of sprawling neighborhoods built out of tin in wide rings on the city's outskirts, is the place where the majority of the refugees are concentrated. These refugees struggle to survive on a day-to-day basis by relying on their wits, as, furthermore, does a good part of Luanda's population. But the activities in which they are engaged are not productive ones.

In the interior, pockets of refugees continue to exist, dependent on humanitarian aid, the arrival of which is hampered, or at least made more difficult, by the war. And then there is the aggravating circumstance that the United Nations has not yet resumed aid since a food supply plane was hit by UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], allegedly because of communication difficulties, when it was headed for M'Banza Congo.

**Priorities**

Faced with the gravity of the situation, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos created a new organization, called the Restricted Council of Ministers. It is composed of the ministers of the interior, defense, social reintegration, and

commerce, the prime minister, and the joint chiefs of staff of the armed forces, General Joao de Matos. The objective of the new organization will be to coordinate actions in the military and social spheres, and it reflects the dissatisfaction of the Angolan presidency with regard to what has been happening in those two areas.

A military source told VISAO that currently it is more important to guarantee humanitarian aid to the people than to conquer territory from UNITA, although he recognized the fact that the two matters are closely connected.

In their turn, representatives of UNITA outside Angola have said, within the last few days, that conquering new positions has been rejected since there is no possibility of guaranteeing supplies for the people in those areas afterwards.

The example of Somalia is not very encouraging. And humanitarian organizations that are providing aid to Angola, especially the Red Cross and the World Food Program (an agency of the United Nations), are beginning to question the legitimacy of military intervention to guarantee the survival of the people. Likewise, doubts are being raised among these nongovernmental organizations about the effectiveness of a food and medication distribution program that in many cases they do not monitor and that may not even be reaching the civilian population. In Huambo, for example, the aid from the Red Cross, which was delivered to the local delegate, was distributed by UNITA officials under the command of the so-called minister of social security, Judite Dembo.

**The Other War**

Before the Bicesse accords were signed, it was frequent, in the areas affected by the fighting, for military men from UNITA to ransack stores and food storehouses, health posts, and vegetable gardens in order to assure their own support. Even in that aspect the situation has changed—there is now, purely and simply, nothing left to ransack.

UNICEF has launched an International Emergency Aid Appeal to Angola for an intervention scheduled for April of the coming year, targeted to cover necessities in the areas of food, water and sanitation, health, and shelter. Priority in this program is directed toward children. But it is impossible to determine precisely how many children there are now who need this aid. By 1991, there were 40,000 children in Angola who had been separated from their families and 50,000 orphans. Currently, there are those who talk about more than one million. The rate of infant mortality is 173 for every 1,000 births and 292 for every 1,000 children up to five years of age. And in more than 50 percent of cases, death is due to malnutrition.

For the children and the young people, there will be another war after this one. The situation in the country has profoundly changed social habits and behaviors. Education has not been operating in most of the Angolan territory since the elections of 29 and 30 September, and

10,000 schools have been destroyed in the meanwhile. Family, work, social and economic organization are notions that make no sense in a country where the struggle for survival is the only rule and the war erases all points of reference.

## Mozambique

### Dhlakama Calls For Disbandment of Private Armed Groups

*MB1509062293 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0500 GMT 15 Sep 93*

[Text] Afonso Dhlakama, Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leader, has said his forces will only be demobilized once private armed groups have been fully disbanded in this country.

A Renamo spokesman has told Radio Mozambique that the UN Security Council should demand the scrapping of private armed groups before recommending the demobilization of government and Renamo troops. Renamo has also said that the United Nations must determine the number of UN men to oversee police work in Mozambique.

UN Special Representative Aldo Ajello has proposed a maximum of 300 men for that task, but Renamo has countered that more men are needed because of Mozambique's vast territory. Meanwhile, Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama has linked the demobilization of Renamo forces to the resolution of the territorial administration issue.

### UN Recommends Government, Renamo Demobilize by May

*MB1509091693 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0800 GMT 15 Sep 93*

[Text] The UN Security Council has recommended that half of the government and the Mozambique National Resistance's forces be demobilized by January and the rest by May of next year. In its resolution, the UN Security Council has also recommended that the new unified army begin operating by September and that general elections be held at the very latest by October of next year.

### Multiparty Talks Resume 15 Sep; Government Sets Deadline

*MB1509131393 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 15 Sep 93*

[Report by Emilio Manhique]

[Excerpt] The multiparty draft Electoral Law talks, which had been suspended last week, resumed today. Predictions are that elections will not be held in October

of next year as expected if the National Elections Commission, CNE, has not been sworn in by the end of this month, or the beginning of October.

Today, the Mozambican Government set the deadline of 10 October for the conclusion of the draft Electoral Law debate. Justice Minister Ossumane Ali Dauto said that the government is not to alter that deadline for any reason whatever. The justice minister justified the measure by saying that the government is responsible for organizing and holding general elections in terms of the General Peace Accord. [passage omitted]

### Parties Reject Deadline

*MB1509132193 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 15 Sep 93*

[Report by Emilio Manhique]

[Excerpt] The group of the eight unarmed parties has reacted to the government-set deadline of 10 October for concluding the debate on the draft Electoral Law by saying that it rejects foreign pressure. Antonio Palange, spokesman for the group of the eight unarmed parties, said, quote, if the government wants to challenge us, we are ready for it, unquote. He reaffirmed that the group of eight unarmed opposition parties will abide by its well known proposal of eight seats for the government, seven for the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], and six for the unarmed opposition in the National Elections Commission [CNE].

In a last attempt to overcome the deadlock, the Mozambican Nationalist Movement [Monamo] has presented three proposals concerning the CNE's composition. Proposal A suggests 10 seats for the government, seven for Renamo, three for the unarmed parties. The CNE chairman would be chosen from a list of candidates picked by each party and he would be appointed following consensus among the 20 appointed members to the CNE. Proposal B provides for nine seats for the government, seven for Renamo, and three for the unarmed parties. One further member to the CNE would be chosen from a list of 10 names—five proposed by the government and another five by Renamo—on the basis of consensus among the other 19 appointed members. The final member would be appointed following consensus among the 20 appointed members, from a list of names proposed by the unarmed parties. Proposal C suggests 10 seats for the government, seven for Renamo, and four for the unarmed parties. The chairman would be chosen on the basis of consensus. [passage omitted]

### Government Backs 13 Sep UN Resolution, Approves Decrees

*MB1509120493 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 15 Sep 93*

[Text] The Council of Ministers meeting in Maputo has reiterated its commitment to abide by the UN Security Council resolution approved on 13 September. At its



session yesterday, the government discussed the General Peace Accord implementation process in general and the multiparty draft Electoral Law talks in particular. The Council of Ministers also approved decrees on free trade industrial zones, the creation of commercial groups which will arise from state economic units, and the participation of technical managers and workers in the state entrepreneurial sector restructuring process.

### Japanese Defense Minister Arrives in Country

OW1309062793 Tokyo KYODO in English 0536 GMT 13 Sep 93

[Text] Maputo, Sept. 13 KYODO—Japan's Defense Agency Director General Keisuke Nakanishi arrived in Maputo on Sunday [12 September] to visit Japanese Self-Defense Forces (SDF) troops serving as UN peacekeepers in Mozambique.

Nakanishi is to inspect part of the 53-member Japanese contingent in Maputo on Monday, officials said.

He will also have separate talks with leaders of the Mozambique government and rebels later in the day, the aides said.

Nakanishi will later visit SDF troops stationed in Matola, a city near Maputo, and in the coastal city of Beira.

The Japanese contingent is comprised of a 48-member SDF unit engaged in transport control operations and five SDF officers serving at the command headquarters of the UN peacekeeping mission, the officials said.

Last October, the Mozambique Government and rebels signed a cease-fire ending a 16-year civil war that killed an estimated one million people and forced 800,000 refugees to flee from fighting.

In December, the UN Security Council approved a resolution dispatching a 7,000- to 8,000-member peacekeeping force to Mozambique.

Nakanishi is scheduled to return home September 16.

### Meets With Chissano

MB1309200593 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 13 Sep 93

[Text] In Maputo this afternoon, President of the Republic Joaquim Chissano received Japanese Defense Agency Director General Keisuke Nakanishi, who arrived in the country yesterday for a three-day visit. During the audience, the Japanese minister stressed that his visit to Mozambique signifies Japan's desire to strengthen ties of friendship and cooperation with our country. He said they were many areas of cooperation with Japan, adding that it is only with peace that we can

develop a [word indistinct] cooperation with many countries. President Chissano praised Japan for its participation in the peace maintenance mission in Mozambique. He stressed that the gesture demonstrates that country's hope in our future.

It should be noted that Mozambique and Japan established cooperation contacts in 1983, and the two countries have already had many transactions in the economic field.

In turn, the Japanese defense minister said his country's assistance in the establishment of peace in Mozambique is significant. The Japanese minister today held meetings with Alberto Chipande, his Mozambican counterpart; Vincente Ululu, Mozambique National Resistance secretary general; Aldo Ajello, UN special representative in Mozambique; and Lelio Goncalves, commander of the UN forces in the country.

According to his agenda, the Japanese minister is expected to leave for the city of Beira in Sofala Province tomorrow to hold contacts with Japanese troops and other ministers there.

### UN Approves 35 Troop Confinement Points

MB1409095193 Maputo MEDIAFAX in Portuguese 14 Sep 93 p 3

[Text] (Maputo) The Supervision and Control Commission [CSC] has approved 35 of 49 planned confinement points since 10 September. Of those, 26 will be used by the government troops (G) and nine by the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] troops (R). A further 14 confinement points must still be approved, 11 for the government forces and three for their Renamo counterparts. The UN Operation in Mozambique has issued the following list of approved areas:

Northern Region: Niassa - Lichinga (G), Cuamba (G), Marrupa (G), Mavago (R); Cabo Delgado - Montepuez (G), Mueda (G); Nampula - Angoche (G), Namialo (G), Lurio (R), Quinga (R).

Central Region: Zambezia - Milange (G), Mocuba (G), Mocubela (R), Mohiua (R); Tete - Ulongue (G), Tete (G), Estima (G); Manica - Machaze (G), Catandica (G), Chimoio (G); Sofala - Chibabava (G), Nhangao (G), Magude (R).

Southern Region: Inhambane - Rio Save (G), Massinga (G), Neves (R); Gaza - Massingir (G), Mapai (G), Chokwe (G), Changanine (R); Maputo - Moamba (G), Magude-Suanhe (G), Boane (G), Catembe (G), Chinhan-guanine (R).

### Survey: Maputo Residents Favor Chissano for President

MB1409114093 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 14 93

[Text] According to a survey conducted in Maputo by Gestinform [expansion unknown], some 50 percent of

Maputo's residents believe President Joaquim Chissano is ideally suited to be Mozambique's next head of state. Chissano comes first with 49 percent of the votes, followed by Domingos Arouca with 26 percent, and Afonso Dhlakama with 12.6 percent.

A total of 500 Maputo residents participated in that Gestinform opinion poll carried out between 3 and 12 September, shortly after the Chissano-Dhlakama meeting. Some 60 percent of participants prefer a civilian president, while 20 percent favor a military president.

### Namibia

#### RSA Finance Minister Signs Agreement on New Dollar

MB1409174493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1625 GMT 14 Sep 93

[By Jonathon Rees]

[Text] Windhoek September 14 SAPA—Economic integration of southern African countries had developed a momentum of its own but a lack of regional foreign exchange reserves hindered a more enterprising approach, South African Finance and Trade and Industry Minister Derek Keys said Tuesday.

The monetary implications of a changing regional situation needed to be considered and monetary systems adjusted to oil the wheels of economic development, he said. Speaking at the launch of the new Namibian dollar in Windhoek, Mr Keys said regional monetary cooperation was essential to progress.

He signed an amended bilateral monetary agreement with Namibian Finance Minister Gert Hanekom Tuesday which links the dollar to the rand on a one-to-one basis.

A lack of foreign exchange reserves was the biggest obstacle to a more enterprising regional approach, though further political progress in South Africa could remove this restraint, Mr Keys said.

History had prevented the normal development of economic relations between parties in the Common Monetary Area (CMA) and other southern African states. The effect of this was reflected in obstacles for investors, exporters and importers on both sides.

South African businessmen wanting to invest in countries outside the CMA had to first obtain exchange control approval and then conclude the transaction at the less favourable financial rand exchange rate to protect CMA foreign exchange reserves.

Mr Keys said this discouraged joint ventures and development opportunities and should be addressed as a high priority for CMA partners.

A large quantity of rands circulated outside the CMA, with the rand frequently accepted in countries where it

had no legal status. While this was not necessarily bad, he said it was worth considering the formalisation of the situation with limited bilateral monetary agreements in order to develop greater cooperation.

CMA currencies used outside its member-states (SA, Namibia, Swaziland and Lesotho) had an influence on regional trade as they served as hard currency for imports from the CMA. While the "African rand" facilitated cross-border trade, it also prevented much-needed foreign currency payment for certain CMA exports.

Mr Keys said although this was preferable to no trade at all, the situation required the attention of regional monetary authorities.

### Swaziland

#### Country Waits To Acquire KaNgwane After ANC Government

MB1409141893 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 14 Sep 93 p 9

[Report by Norman Chandler]

[Text] A desperately poor but very beautiful corner of South Africa is being sought with the same dogged affection as shown to a Swazi virgin at the annual reed dance.

KaNgwane, tucked away in the eastern Transvaal, is the prize which Swaziland so desperately wants. King Mswati III has said: "We won't rest until we get kaNgwane ..."

Mswati, successor to Sobhuza II, who was the world's oldest reigning monarch when he died in 1985, has put the kaNgwane Question at the top of his foreign affairs priorities.

He has powerful backing from his government, and, in the past, from the Organisation for African Unity as well as Mozambique.

History will show that Swaziland could well have already had kaNgwane and Ingwavuma under its jurisdiction—literally doubling its size and population—had not the South African Government backed down on a decision taken in the early '80s to hand the two areas to the Swazis.

It was only after massive opposition by Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Chief Minister of kwaZulu, and kaNgwane leaders that the Government did its about-turn. However, the Swazi Council of Chiefs of South Africa has continued to petition Pretoria to give away kaNgwane.

South Africa first played its hand in 1981 by dissolving the kaNgwane Legislative Assembly. A year later, former Cabinet Minister and ambassador Dr. Piet Koornhof ran the gauntlet of the kwaZulu assembly when he told understandably angry Zulus that Ingwavuma was also being excised in Swaziland's favour.



Enos Mabuza, then chief minister of kaNgwane, fought his country's issue in the Supreme Court and won an out-of-court settlement—in essence, a climb down by the South African Government.

The Government was however, still not satisfied and immediately established the Rumpff Commission to investigate Swazi claims.

The Ingwavuma question will no doubt rear its head during the years ahead and provide the more-than-likely ANC [African National Congress] government of the new South Africa with a major headache, taking note of the Zulu reaction to possibly losing land which they regard as theirs and most certainly not Swaziland's.

The claim over kaNgwane, where about 700,000 Swazis live compared to 500,000 in Swaziland, is based on a 1920's belief long held by Mbabane that the colonial powers (that is, the British) who ruled southern Africa wrongly drew the borders separating South Africa and Swaziland.

It has been said at various times that Caroline, Barberton, Malalane, Oshoek, Badplaas and other districts in the eastern Transvaal are rightly part of Swaziland.

Swaziland is waiting in the wings for an ANC-dominated government in South Africa and it is no secret that as soon as that happens, it will play its ace by demanding incorporation.

## Zimbabwe

### State To Acquire Land From Veteran Black Nationalist

*MB1209135793 Maseru Radio Lesotho in English 1130 GMT 12 Sep 93*

[Text] Zimbabwe's government, stepping up a controversial campaign to forcibly buy farmland to resettle landless blacks, says it will acquire more land on the farm of veteran black nationalist James Chikerema.

The Government Gazette, published late on Friday [10 Sep], said the state would buy 300 hectares of Mr. Chikerema's 800-hectare farm near the capital, Harare. An earlier Gazette had said the state would buy only 160 hectares. The Gazette gave no reason for the decision.

Chikerema is one of a few blacks whose land will be bought in a planned resettlement of thousands of people who live on poor or arid land. Most of the 70 farms that the government says it will buy are owned by the country's white commercial farmers.

Mr. Chikerema, now a member of the opposition Forum Party, accused Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe of wanting to resettle his relatives on the farm.

### Government Dissolves People's Militia Due to Budget Cuts

*MB1409114193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1104 GMT 14 Sep 93*

[Text] Harare Sept 14 SAPA—Budget cuts appear to have forced the Zimbabwe Government to dissolve the People's Militia, a paramilitary unit used to guard vital installations from attack, and 12,000 have been sacked since July.

Zimbabwe Information Services on Tuesday quoted Vitalis Zvinavashe, commander of the Zimbabwe National Army, as saying its numbers had been reduced "from 13,000 to 1,000 in the past two months". He said the unit was no longer needed because of "improved security and political stability".

No comment could be obtained from army headquarters.

The militia was founded as a non-offensive branch of the army in 1982 at the start of insurrection by guerrillas of the 1970/1980 civil war who were loyal to Joshua Nkomo, then leader of the Ndebele-based ZAPU [Zimbabwe African People's Union] Party.

Initially trained by North Korean instructors, the militia was also assigned to guard isolated villages from attack and was repeatedly accused of human rights abuses.

But economic austerity imposed by the economic reforms adopted three years ago has forced the army to reduce spending and it has promised to cut its strength by 10,000 men over the next five years.

The militia has ZD[Zimbabwe dollars]28 million (R[and]14 million) allocated to it for 1993/94, ZD5 million (R2.5 million) up on the previous year. But economists say it is likely most of this will be spent on severance packages.

## Cote d'Ivoire

### Opposition Daily Details 'Incidents' at Liberian Border

AB1409205093 Abidjan LA VOIE in French No. 594  
11, 12 Sep 93 pp 11

[Article by Olivier Guei Konan: "Toulepleu Taken Hostage by Charles Taylor"; first paragraph is a LA VOIE introduction; quotation marks as published]

[Text] An Ivorian Government communique, read on 5 September and published in FRATERNITE MATIN of 6 September, mentioned an attack on a "refugee camp," leaving one dead. In reality, it was the small Ivorian farming village of Gueyede in the subprefecture of Toulepleu. Here is our report.

The attack on Gueyede is the third of its kind, coming only three months after the attack on Basobi on 29 July. At the time the government communique issued by Interior Minister Emile Constant Bombet was being read on television and published in the pro-governmental press, "LA VOIE" was in the region. We arrived at Gueyede on 3 September. What really happened on 2 September?

The attack took place at Nioulebli, almost two km from the village, going toward the Liberian border. This small camp, which was founded by Deoue Niculle Pierre some 20 years ago, is today a small village where farmers plant cocoa and every season cultivate their rice, cassava, and other food crops. Now is the season for harvesting corn and rice and the farmers were in their fields early in the morning of 2 September when the rebels struck.

"It was at about 0730 GMT, Koulai reports. Several people had already gone to their farms. Leaving my hut, I saw my neighbor, Sekou, doing some washing. I was going toward him to get some water to wash myself when I saw some armed men dressed in combat gear lined up behind him and walking secretly toward the village. I shouted to blow the alarm, then Sekou and I ran into the forest behind the village. At that moment, the attackers opened fire and for a long time we heard the sounds of their weapons. I could not go far, so I was on the ground behind a tree trunk, but from this position I was able to hear them speaking in English and Gio (Yacouba), vowing that they would get the Krahns (Gueres). "When we finish looting their camps, we will attack their villages," they said.

In the flight for dear life that followed the surprise attack, two children from Pehe (a refugee), a nine-year old girl and her 18-year old brother hid in the thicket. The girl was crying. The rebels then sprayed the bush. The nine-year old girl died and her brother's leg was smashed by the bullets. The result in human losses: one dead and one wounded. Gaston Se, a Yoho was the first farmer to return to the village after the rebel attack.

He was already on his way back to the farm when the rebels attacked. On his way back to the village, he passed through the camp and, in order to testify to the horror experienced, he collected five bullet shells which he took with him.

"As soon as the first survivors arrived at the village," recounted Mr. Georges Moundjou, chief of Gueyede village, "I sent two young men on a motorbike to tell the soldiers who were based at Pekan-Barrage. The soldiers did not take them seriously. I had to send Abdoulaye [not further identified], who took the bullet shells that Voho brought from the village. Only then did the soldiers come. They harassed us with questions and slept in the village. The next day the subprefect came to Gueyede with gendarmes."

This happened on 3 September. The subprefect, gendarmes, soldiers, village chief, hamlet chief, and some people with farms in Nioulebli went there. After inspecting the spot and taking pictures of the body, the subprefect held an unusual meeting with the farmers at the very site of the attack. As far as the "commander" was concerned, the farmers had to abandon their crops and hamlet. "While we are here, take what you can and return to the village." The farmers found this order to be out of line. In their opinion, by behaving this way, the Ivorian Government was giving in to the rebel blackmail. "Tell us, Mr. subprefect," a farmer said, "if Houphouet has sold this part of Cote d'Ivoire to Charles Taylor, because what you have just said means that from now on we are refugees without land or food."

Was the subprefect trying to intimidate the farmers by accusing them of being responsible for what happened? He insinuated, for example, that the body found at that camp was not from 2 September, and even went so far as to impute the crime to the victim's own father. And on the previous day, the commanding captain of the military detachment mentioned the "stubbornness" of the farmers in wanting to remain on their farms! Furthermore, as soon as the subprefect arrived in Gueyede, he asked that the farmers' hunting guns, which he had ordered seized several months ago, be collected by the village chief and given to him; this was done. He also asked that the wounded boy be evacuated to the Man hospital. On 3 September the soldiers returned to their Pekan-Barrage base, leaving the Gueyede and Basobli residents in a panicky fear. These two neighboring villages are losing their inhabitants each day. To think that we are indeed in Cote d'Ivoire.

### Government Never Has Shown 'Neutrality'

AB1409212093 Abidjan LA VOIE in French No. 594  
11, 12 Sep 93 p 11

[Article by Souleymane T. Senn: "A Conniving Government"]

[Text] In the Liberian crisis which broke out in 1989, and which today, in spite of skirmishes reported here and there, could be coming to a happy end in view of the

various agreements signed, the Ivorian Government has never observed neutrality, an attitude which, under such circumstances, ought to be upheld. Unfortunately, it sided with one of the rival factions, that of Charles Taylor. The latter, enjoying the sometimes veiled, sometimes visible, but much more visible than veiled support of the Ivorian authorities, has turned western Cote d'Ivoire into his headquarters where, with his rebels, he reigns supreme, spreading terror at will. It is not the first time that the mayhem of Charles Taylor's rebels has been reported in the area.

The active connivance of the Ivorian Government is today resulting in dramatic consequences. Blame for the tragedy that struck a nine-year old little girl who was killed by the murderous bullets of Taylor's rebels and her 18-year old brother who had a limb smashed by the same bullets at Gueyede on 2 September must be placed squarely on a government that has upgraded oddity into a style of governance.

#### **Taylor Holding Area 'Hostage'**

AB1409212593 Abidjan LA VOIE in French No. 594  
11, 12 Sep 93 p 11

[Article by Marc Zongo article: "Hostages"]

[Text] The people in the Toulepleu area, in particular, the frontline villages (Toyebli, Klaon, Gueyede, Basobli, Peka-Barrage, Bakoubli, Pahoubli, Sahoubli etc...) are very bitter. Not only are they being harassed by Charles Taylor's rebels, who attack their hamlets one after the other (before turning to the villages), kill people, and ransack their farms, but they also have to swallow the indifference of the authorities, to the extent that they are wondering if they have been sold to Charles Taylor. What they do not understand is that the soldiers dispatched to the region to protect them are blaming them for living in a place where they have always lived. And this place is on Ivorian soil! Is it because Cote d'Ivoire cannot face its responsibilities when Ivorians, who the government considers as "refugees," are attacked? It can be said that since 1989, Charles Taylor has been holding some of Cote d'Ivoire as a hostage. Cote d'Ivoire prefers to hand over this land so that it will not need defending. How long will the people of this area continue to tolerate this frustration?

#### **Media Must Side With 'Innocent'**

AB1409215093 Abidjan LA VOIE in French No. 594  
11, 12 Sep 93 p 11

[Article by Olivier Guei Konan: "A Guilty Press"]

[Text] There are some ways in which information is treated and can damage the press in Cote d'Ivoire. Concerning the attack on the Gueyede hamlet, the national television and FRATERNITE MATIN newspaper simply took the government's statement without investigating the issue themselves. We know that a cannibalistic government lives on misinformation and to

prevent such a government from causing harm, it's the press' duty not to take what the government says as the gospel truth. Our colleagues in those two media houses—which claim to have an impressive number of professional reporters—have not demonstrated professionalism. What is happening in Toulepleu now and what happened in Danane (Gbeta) in the past is too serious a situation for the Ivorian people to let the government handle alone. It is a matter of war. When war comes, government officials are rarely the victims. The press, which is the fourth realm of power, must side with the innocent people who die for reasons beyond their control. It is time the Ivorian press draws the line between supporting government or party activities and being an accomplice to crimes against the people.

### **Guinea**

#### **Opposition Parties To Present Single Candidate**

AB1409140593 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 0730  
GMT 14 Sep 93

(Text) The Guinean opposition wants to play the card of unity. In this regard, seven political parties have just nominated Facine Toure as their presidential candidate in the forthcoming 5 December elections. The decision was made by the Guinean Alliance for National Unity. Retired Colonel Facine Toure has not yet made up his mind to accept the nomination.

### **Nigeria**

#### **SDP Official Urges Abiola To Cooperate With Government**

AB1509104593 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 0900  
GMT 15 Sep 93

[Text] The national secretary of the SDP [Social Democratic Party], (Alhaji Sule Lamidu), has called on Chief Moshood Abiola to consider as an act of God the recent political happenings and cooperate with the Interim National Government. Addressing newsmen in Kano, (Alhaji Sule Lamidu) advised the four Yoruba governors and their leaders to exercise restraint and caution in their actions and utterances for the unity and progress of the nation. He said that the uncompromising attitude of the four governors, including the so-called prodemocracy groups, were not helping matters in restoring peace and unity in the country.

(Alhaji Sule Lamidu) told them that people like Dr. Beko Ransome-Kuti, Mr. Gani Fawehinmi, and Mr. Falana, who were not even registered members of the SDP, had arrogated themselves powers to comment on issues affecting the unity of the party. He advised them to register with the SDP and desist from putting in tribal sentiments into the affairs of the party. The national secretary also advised the four governors to reconsider their stand toward the interim national government by

educating their followers on the reality of the current situation in the party position.

### **Abacha Reportedly Launches 'Purge' of Armed Forces**

*AB1509102493 Paris AFP in English 1748 GMT  
14 Sep 93*

[By Francois-Xavier Harispe]

[Text] Lagos, 14 Sep (AFP)—Nigeria's defence secretary in the new interim government, General Sani Abacha, has launched a purge of the Armed Forces to ease supporters of former president Ibrahim Babangida out of influential posts.

General Babangida up to the end on August 26 tried to resist general staff members who forced him to leave the capital Abuja in civilian clothes and not in uniform because he had officially resigned his commission that day, according to Nigerian press reports this week.

Some three weeks after being instrumental in forcing Babangida to leave for his home town of Minna, Abacha has remained in government as the only military member of the army-backed interim team. Babangida only stood down as head of state and forces commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces, exactly eight years after the coup that brought him to power, after heated dealings in the general staff. "It was not he who stepped down but the army that decided to go," one military source told AFP.

Those close to the so-called Maradona of Nigerian power politics wanted to keep Babangida in office at any price, but other officers thought the army had discredited itself in the exercise of government and return to barracks and activities more compatible with their role.

In a last tour of barracks and farewell speeches before he retires next Friday, army chief-of-staff General Salihu Ibrahim has warned soldiers against the further temptation of playing at politics. Ibrahim denounced "millionaire officers" and said he regretted that the corruption omnipresent in Nigerian civilian society has won a foothold in the army.

But Abacha has got a purge under way to remove senior officers considered too close to the former leader from key posts. The army spokesman, Colonel Fred Chijuka, declared that the changes "could not be more normal," adding that he did not "see any reason to comment on them."

Within the army, there has been much joking about the transfer of General Halilu Akilu, the formerly all-powerful chief of the Directorate of Military Intelligence, to head the recruiting and reservist service.

Before he was shunted into this siding, the army's new leaders tried to have Babangida's former right-hand man, accused of dealing the old regime's major political blows, retired altogether, according to some reports.

Two of Babangida's last acts were to annul civilian presidential elections held on June 12, sidelining Moshood Abiola, the Moslem millionaire tycoon said to have won, and to name an interim unelected government to prepare for a new poll next year. Ernest Shonekan, the businessman sworn in as new head of state, also became official commander-in-chief of the armed forces.

One Babangida aide, former interior minister General John Shagaya, has been sent to command the multinational peacekeeping force sent to Liberia by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), removing him from the centre of developments at home.

Senior officers do not hide the fact that Babangida tried to force his successors' hands by publishing through his then-press secretary, a few hours before he stepped down, a detailed list of all general staff posts, but this list was altered a few days later.

Babangida also announced that all the chiefs of staff in office when he stepped down were going into retirement, but some only found out when they heard his last radio broadcast to the nation.

After marking the Nigerian presidency with his strong personality, the retired general remains a nightmare for some politicians, since rumour has it that he wants to see himself elected civilian head of state.

### **New Defense Staff Chief; Other Postings Announced**

*AB1409134093 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in  
English 0600 GMT 14 Sep 93*

[Text] The Defense Headquarters has announced some postings. Major General A.A. Abubakar becomes commandant of [the] National War College. He takes over from Lieutenant General Oladipo Diya who is the chief of defense staff. Former military secretary, Brigadier General (Shalpede), was appointed the new general officer commanding the ADT [expansion unknown] Division, Enugu. Major General Edward Onimna, former commander of the Army Engineers Corps, now takes over from Lieutenant General Joshua Dogonyaro as the commandant of the Command and Staff College, Jaji. The postings also include that of the ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] in Liberia, Major General Adetunji Olurin who has been redeployed as the chief of policy and plans at the Army Headquarters. The director of defense information, Colonel Fred Chijuka, in an interview described the deployments as normal military postings.

### **Recall of ECOMOG Field Commander Said 'Routine'**

*AB1409124193 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 1030  
GMT 14 Sep 93*

[Text] The Nigerian field commander of the West African peacekeeping force in Liberia, Major General Adetunji Olurin, has been recalled. A statement by



Defense Headquarters says Gen. Olurin is returning to Lagos as chief of policy and planning at the Army headquarters.

His redeployment is part of a general routine posting announced on Monday [13 September] by the Defense Headquarters.

No officer was named to replace Gen. Olurin as ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] field commander.

#### **Team Submits Report on Soldiers Killed in Somalia**

*AB1509100293 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 15 Sep 93*

[Text] The Nigerian military team to Somalia on the death of some Nigerian soldiers has submitted its report. The team was led by Brigadier General Cyril Iweze, the chief of the defense logistics. Speaking with newsmen in Lagos, the director of defense information, Colonel Fred Chijuka, said the recommendations of the team would enhance efforts to make Nigerian troops serving in Somalia better protected. Col. Chijuka said that a UN special envoy, who met the fact-finding team in Mogadishu, gave an assurance that the organization would conduct an investigation into the incident.

He described as very disturbing the allegation that the Italian units, who were at the scene where the Nigerian soldiers encountered the Somali gunmen, failed to come to their assistance. The Nigerian soldiers were ambushed by Somali gunmen as they were being moved to assume duty at a new duty post in Mogadishu.

#### **Kaduna Governor, State House Dispute on Petroleum Laws**

*AB1409123693 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 0900 GMT 14 Sep 93*

[Text] Governor Dabo Mohamed Lere of Kaduna State has accused the State House of Assembly of ignorance on who legislates on petroleum products. Reacting to the moves by the House to impeach him over the persistent shortage of petroleum products in the state, Alhaji Dabo Lere explained that the lawmakers were pretending not to admit that the fuel scarcity was a result of so many reasons, including the fire incident at the Kaduna Refinery. He said the state government had no right to make laws on petroleum but to use its powers to ensure peace and stability among the people [as heard]. Alhaji

Dabo Lere described the hasty action of the lawmakers as selfish, which has ulterior motives to put all the blame on his administration, noting that the problem was not peculiar to Kaduna State but other states as well. He charged the recently reactivated Task Force on Petroleum Distribution not to relent in their efforts to arrest any person found to be diverting the commodity.

#### **Katsina Governor Pledges Cooperation With Government**

*AB1309132293 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 13 Sep 93*

[Text] Governor Saidu Barda of Katsina State has given an assurance that the people of the state will cooperate with the Interim National Government in making its task a success. He stated this in Katsina when he received the secretary for information and culture, Comrade Uche Chukwumerije, in his office. Governor Barda described the interim government as a formidable force to reckon with.

Earlier, Comrade Uche Chukwumerije had urged the people of Katsina State to acknowledge the courage demonstrated by the head of the interim government, Chief Ernest Shonekan, to serve. He stated that since Chief Shonekan was a nonpartisan person by his past record, Nigerians should respect him.

#### **Shonekan Meets Lagos Traditional Head; Urges Dialogue**

*AB1309125493 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 13 Sep 93*

[Text] The head of state, Chief Ernest Shonekan, has stressed the need for Nigerians to start building confidence in the Interim National Government. He said that events in the last few months have shown that most Nigerians have lost confidence in the government by moving out from their places of domicile to their places of birth.

Chief Shonekan, who was speaking yesterday during a courtesy call on Oba [traditional ruler] Adeniyika Onyekaya of Lagos, gave an assurance that the interim government would live up to expectation. The head of state again called for dialogue in resolving conflicts in the country. He declared: There are various ways of resolving our differences, of which a roundtable conference is a paramount one. Chief Shonekan appealed to the oba of Lagos to assure the residents of Lagos that the country was one and that their safety was guaranteed. Oba Onyekaya chose to hand over a written response to the head of state's address.



**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

16 September 93

